HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE LEAD COLOUR and VARNISHES.
HUBBUCK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
HUBBUCK'S BRITISH GREEN PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S BINNACLE AND COLZA OILS.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL, and VARNISHES properly packed for exportation.

Beware of counterfeits of Name and Trade Mark.
THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
24, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,677—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1892.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. a.
Pall Mall, 8 years old	30 0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	31 0
Heart Bottle	28 12
O. B.	27 0
Glentromie	22 0
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18 0

O. V. G. Market Rates.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday
B.L. ROME	5750	1200	A. B. Daniel	27th Feb.
† SURAT	3142	400	R. Sleeman	5th Mar.
B.L. KHEDIVE	3866	800	L. H. Moule	12th ,,
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	19th ,,
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th ,,
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	2nd Apr.
B.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	9th ,,
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	16th ,,
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd ,,
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	30th ,,
B.L. ROME	5750	1200	A. B. Daniell	7th May.
† SIAM	3038	500	H.T. Weighell	14th ,,
B.L. PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	21st ,,
				Friday.
ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F. Browne	27th May

The steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Tuesday, 5 p.m.
SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	22nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
MALWA	2270	500	C. Preston	10th Mar.
RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crowe	24th ,,
SURAT	3142	550	R. Sleeman	7th Apl.
THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	21st ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, February 19, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
10th March. 7th April.
5th May.

For particular regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 6, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st March.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck (without food.)
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above Rates include Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

Passengers and their baggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's Steam Launch on the day of sailing.

SLOW SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	450	22nd March.
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	500	22nd April.

RATES OF PASSAGES BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck. (without food).
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
THISBE	A. Lussich	3,800	550	8th March.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O von HOFFER, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feby. 22, 1892.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail about
CITY OF DUBLIN	Greenhorn	3267	15th March.
CITY OF PERTH	Kinloch	4000	2nd April.

THESE Steamers which are lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and have all the latest improvements, carry a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on deck amidships. Punkahs and every comfort for first-class passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, Feb. 22, 1892. Agents.

THE BOMBAY-LONDON S. S. COMPANY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Will sail
MARY BEYTS	3790	12th March, for London.
†*MINNA CRAIG	4700	3rd week in March. ,,
†QUEEN OF INDIA	3891	1st ,, ,, April, ,,

† Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.
* Have Passenger Cabins and Saloon amidship.

These Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have every Accommodation for First Class Passengers. All Cabins are on Upper Deck.

For full particulars apply to

BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.
Bombay, February, 23rd, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail
BRITANNIA	3069	J. Brown	5th March.
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	19th March.
ARMENIA	3395	Geo. Read	2nd April.
PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	16th April.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	30th April.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	14th May.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, February 4, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the news of the previous week carefully arranged; Articles ... [illegible] Subscription Rs. 13 per year, free of ... English Subscription Rs. 17 per year, including [illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on 27th February, at 10 a.m.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 2nd March, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,615 tons, on the 28th February, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 3rd March, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th February, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

SPECIAL AGENTS in India for Messrs. HENRY GAZE & SONS' CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN TOURS. Tickets by all routes furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

S. S. "EMIN," Capt. PETERSEN, WILL SAIL on or about 1st of March for ZANZIBAR. Freight and Passage, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
5, Bell [illegible]
Bombay, 13th February, 1892.

THE CITY LINE S.S. "CITY OF DUBLIN" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK. Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Matches, Oil, Acids (Naphtha), and other Inflammable Articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the Combustible Shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of Packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts. they will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th February, 1892.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CHAMPAGNE.

RUINART PERE et FILS, Green Sea
Ernest Irroy and Co's Carte d'or.
Quarts, Rs. 55 per doz.
Pints, Rs. 28 ,, ,,

EWART LATHAM AND CO.,
AGENTS, BOMBAY.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note.

Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.

AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

WHISKY.
GONNE,
CROFT AND CO.'S,
FOR
SPECIAL SHAPED BOTTLES,
Rs. 33 Per Dozen Quarts.
A PERFECT LIQUEUR
WHISKY.

One Trial will prove that it is of Unsurpassable Quality and of Delicious Flavour.

CROFT, WELLS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.
DENISON & CO.,
SUB-AGENTS, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	¼ ,, ,,

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500 and upwards.

For 6 months 4 per cent. per annum.
,, 12 ,, 5 ,, ,,

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.
S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION.
SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'s.
It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'s
Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price: Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 3; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Beeboo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

... "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
IMPORTERS
OF
PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERAS,
LENSES, TRIPODS, MAGIC LANTERNS, &c.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF EVERY REQUISITE KEPT IN STOCK.
ALSO OF

- Opera Field and Marine Glasses.
- Telescopes.
- Microscopes.
- Mathematical Instruments.
- T. Squares, Angles, and Curves.
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- Measuring Tapes and Rules.
- Spirit Levels.
- Transit Instruments.
- Aneroid Barometers.
- Thermometers.
- Hydrometers.
- Salinometers.
- Pocket and Charm Compasses.
- Prismatic Compasses.
- Spectacles and Folders.
- Magic Lanterns and Slides.
- Graphoscopes.
- Electrical Apparatus and Wire.
- Reading and Magnifying Glasses. Lenses.

Catalogues can be had on Application.

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH
COUGH AND COLD?
USE
ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM.
The never-failing Specific for
PULMONARY
COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
WHOOPING COUGH, SORE THROAT,
and settled
CONSUMPTION.
It is a powerful
VOICE TONIC,
clears the throat of
HOARSENESS,
and strengthens the
VOCAL ORGAN.
☞ Reduced Prices, Annas 8 and Re. 1-0.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

DOUBLE PERAMBULATORS.
MADE OF BEST MATERIALS ONLY.
Strong, Durable, and of Superior Quality.
BOLTON & COMPANY.

NO MORE DYSPEPSIA!
NO MORE CONSTIPATION!!
Long Life ensured by
FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL,
The Unique Health and Liver Drops,
The great cure for diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bowels, and Skin.
Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.
Notes on Madonal supplied free.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

[illegible] EPIDEMIC!

AGUE [illegible] SPECIFIC
AGUE [illegible] SPECIFIC
AGUE [illegible] SPECIFIC
AGUE "It made me a d[illegible]
AGUE "It has been recomm[illegible] Regiment."
AGUE "A wonderful Remedy." SPECIFIC
AGUE "Its effects are magic." SPECIFIC
AGUE Pills or fluid, Re. 1-0. SPECIFIC

MADON, SONS & CO.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Camp.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission and without Life Certificate.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.

TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.

STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, SHARES, and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.

HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
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LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street, and 49-50 Parliament Street.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,
By Indian Parcels Post.

Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents, or Middlemen.
EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.
THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,

And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.

All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.
High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season,
DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT on no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.

All Orders are executed the same day as received.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE [illegible]

TREACHER & CO. LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, &c., BY RECENT APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
CHEMICAL APPARATUS,
METEOROLOGICAL, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES,
PHARMACEUTICAL APPARATUS AND SUNDRIES, PURE CHEMICALS
FOR MEDICINAL USE OR ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH,
PHARMACOPŒIAL PREPARATIONS
OF GUARANTEED UNIFORMITY AND STRENGTH,
MEDICINE CHESTS,
INVALIDS' REQUISITES, AND DIETETIC ARTICLES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND BEST QUALITY.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT

[illegible] of the Company's Establishments is under the constant Supervision of thoroughly Qualified and Experienced

ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

[illegible] attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

TH[illegible] QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS employed are determined [illegible] Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing Medicines in strict accordance with Physicians' Prescriptions.

[illegible] every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable

[illegible] DIES, INSTRUMENTS, AND APPLIANCES that receive the approbation of [illegible] Medical Profession are being continually added to the Stock.

[illegible] CHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

[illegible] ce of the continued decline in Exchange, our Advertised and List Prices are advanced 5 per cent. from January 21st, 1892.

[illegible] D-DAY! BOMBAY RACES.
[illegible] NT'S NEW STRAW HATS.

[illegible] TE [illegible] CHIP [illegible] ANDS, [illegible] -8.	WHITE ROUGH CHIP WHITE BANDS, Rs. 3-8.	WHITE ROUGH CHIP BLACK BANDS, Rs. 3-8.

[illegible] AR & CO. } HATTERS, &c., { BOMBAY.

[illegible] MMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.
[illegible] L STATEMENT AND BALANCE FOR THE TWELFTH HALF-YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1891.

[illegible] D RESERVES.	AMOUNTS. Rs. A. P.	TOTALS. Rs. A. P.
[illegible] scribed, 10,000 [illegible] 100 each	10,00,000 0 0	
[illegible] Capital held	3,70,000 0 0	
		6,30,000 0 0
[illegible]		4,16,160 0 0
[illegible] oubtful Debt		50,000 0 0
[illegible] ng Dividends..		15,750 0 0
[illegible] idends		2,254 2 0
		11,14,164 2 0
[illegible] Shareholders.. [illegible] its bearing in-	78,44,828 3 0	
[illegible] Balances..	7,91,958 10 7	
Due Depositors..		86,36,786 13 7
To Bankers' Balances		13,222 13 4
,, Bills Payable at further Liabilities on cash credits		4,05,076 5 6
,, Bills received for collection.		11,975 3 0
,, Sundries includin Branch Doubtful Debt Reserve		49,404 14 11
,, Divisible Balance represent-ing Net Profit [illegible] 15·98 per cent. per annum [illegible] Capital.		56,366 8 5
Grand T[illegible] tal Rupees		1,02,80,996 12 9

ASSETS AND PROPERTIES.	AMOUNTS. Rs. A. P.	TOTALS. Rs. A. P.
By Advances on Government Securities, Bank and Joint Stock Shares, Jewellery, Invoiced Goods, House Properties and Estates, Commercial and Private Bills		68,83,670 15 2
Loans	36,35,869 14 10	
Cash Credits	23,83,848 7 11	
Demand Advances	5,08,355 14 10	
Bills Purchased	2,99,401 13 7	
Promissory Notes	56,194 12 0	
By Difference between Head Offices and Branch		1,343 0 4
,, Bills of Exchange Receivable		1,64,821 4 3
,, Bills for Collection, as per Contra		11,975 3 0
,, Properties, Fixtures, Strong Rooms, Safes, Furniture, Stationery		96,141 3 1
,, Stamped Papers		944 3 2
,, Adjusting Account		38,876 3 8
,, Cash and Investments		30,75,724 11 8
,, Government and Authorised Investments	25,45,604 11 8	
,, Balances with Bankers	4,61,349 5 10	
,, Coin, Currency Notes, Drafts.. and Sovereigns	68,770 10 2	
		1,02,71,496 12 9
By Preliminary Expenses		9,500 0 0
Gross Expenditure	20,487 10 4	
Written off	10,987 10 4	
Grand Total Rupees		1,02,80,996 12 9

PROGRESS REPORT.

	Half-year ending.	Subscribed Capital Shares Rs. 100 each.	Capital paid up.	Working Capital	Net Profit per cent. per annum.	Dividend distributed per cent. per annum.	Surplus.	Reserve Fund.	Bad and Doubtful Debt Fund.	Fund to equalise Dividends.	Rest.
1.	30th June, 1886	5,000	2,35,751	8,79,218	11·03	Nil.	11·03	..	..	..	7,791
2.	31st Dec. ,,	9,000	4,79,456	15,96,327	21·20	8	13·20	12,000	3,000	..	5,826
3.	30th June, 1887	10,000	6,24,653	23,83,966	20·28	8	12·28	40,240	5,060	..	1,259
4.	31st Dec. ,,	10,000	6,30,000	30,84,047	20·64	8	12·64	76,500	8,060	..	1,396
5.	30th June, 1888	10,000	6,30,000	39,87,733	27·94	8	19·94	1,25,000	20,000	..	4,265
6.	31st Dec.	10,000	6,30,000	49,11,864	28·96	8	20·96	1,80,000	27,500	..	6,045
7.	30th June, 1889	10,000	6,30,000	61,54,583	29·98	10	19·98	2,30,000	40,000	..	4,075
8.	31st Dec.	10,000	6,30,000	69,50,914	31·76	10	21·76	3,00,000	40,000	..	3,150
9.	30th June, 1890	10,000	6,30,000	74,25,435	28·71	10	18·71	3,50,000	40,000	..	14,925
10.	31st Dec. ,,	10,000	6,30,000	91,86,123	21·84	10	11·84	4,00,000	25,000	5,000	4,300
11.	30th June, 1891	10,000	6,30,000	95,78,630	23·01	10	13·01	4,08,000	50,000	15,750	5,625
12.	31st Dec. ,,	10,000	6,30,000	1,02,80,996	15·98	10	5·98	4,20,000	60,000	20,000	776

Certified the [illegible] I have examined the accounts of the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, Limited, for the Half-year ended 31st December, 1891, and that this Balance-Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account are correct Statements of the Bank's Affairs and are prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Indian Companies' Act.

E. S. TRAILL SMAITH, Auditor.	E. F. STRANACK, Secretary and Treasurer.	ROBT. G. ORR, WALJEE LALJEE, W. H. OAKES, Directors.	H. WHYMPER, S. BLACK, SOOJAN SINGH, Branch Directors.
	F. NUSSURWANJEE, Accountant.		

Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, Limited, Madras, 2nd January, 1892.

RESERVED FUNDS.

Reserve on 30th June 1891	Rs. 4,08,000 0 0	Bad and Doubtful Debt Fund	Rs. 60,000 0 0
Addition for half-year ended 31st Dec. 1891	Rs. 12,000 0 0	Fund for Equalisation of Dividends	Rs. 20,000 0 0
Uncalled Capital held in Reserve is	Rs. 3,70,000 0 0	Rest	Rs. 776 8 5

RESERVES RUPEES 8,70,776; CAPITAL, RUPEES 6,30,000. TOTAL RUPEES 15,00,776.

CHOLERA, TYPHOID FEVER, SCARLATINA, &c.,
May be prevented by using
PHENYLE,
THE MOST PERFECT DISINFECTANT KNOWN,
CHEAP, HARMLESS, SAFE, CONVENIENT, RAPID, EFFECTIVE, INFALLIBLE.

Prevents and destroys infection and contagion in Cholera, Fevers, Scarlatina, and all other contagious and infectious diseases. Is perfectly non-poisonous and non-corrosive, and may be freely used without any dangerous results. Possesses all the good properties of Carbolic Acid without its disadvantages. Was pronounced by a Committee of Experts testing Disinfectants at Baltimore, U.S.A., under the auspices of the American Government, to be the best Disinfectant.

Sold in bottles, 6 As., 12 As.; and in 1, 2, and 5-gallon drums at Rs. 4 per gallon.

SOLE AGENTS,
Chemists, Wine, and General Merchants, } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., } BOMBAY AND POONA

THE CLUB—"SEMI-DRESS" FROM RS. 40.
COMFORT WITH LOUNGE—JACKET.

HOAR & CO., { CASH TAILORS, } BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPERS FROM ENGLAND.

GREAT REDUCTION IN POSTAGE
FROM JANUARY 1st.

NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES supplied by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO. with the utmost regularity on a system perfected by SEVENTY YEARS' Experience.

The WRAPPERS in which they are despatched are SPECIALLY PREPARED for the purpose, of very TOUGH, DURABLE PAPER, and the ADDRESSES on Newspapers PRINTED, so as to Ensure their Safe Delivery.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT allowed on all Subscriptions paid in Advance.

For Price Lists and further Information apply to—
KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY; KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA;
OR

NOTICE.
UNCLAIMED WATCHES.

THE WATCHES mentioned in the following List having been left for repairs during the last few years at our Establishment in Bombay, WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that unless the same are claimed by the rightful Owners, on or before the 1st of March, 1892, WE CANNOT ACCEPT FURTHER RESPONSIBILITY for their RETURN, and after that date we shall decline to entertain any application concerning them:—

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
C. MARCKS,
Managing Director.

SILVER WATCHES.

DESCRIPTION OF WATCH.	NAME.	DATE.
Open-faced Key-winding Lever, Plain Case	Mr. Jones	10th May, 1877.
Half-Hunting do. do Enamelled Figures	,, T. H. Sealy	19th September, 1877.
Hunting Keyless Lever, Engine-turned Cases	,, H. C. Dutt	24th August, 1882.
Crystal-faced Key-winding Lever do.	,, T. Mullone	1st October, 1883.
Open-faced do. Cylinder do.	,, E. Spence	31st March, 1884.
Hunting do. Lever do.	Lieut. Spring	8th July, 1885.
Open-faced do. do. Plain Cases	Mr. T. Ward	8th October, 1885.
Do. do. Engine-turned Cases	Sergt. H. Smith	13th September, 1889.
Crystal-faced Keyless do. do.	Mr. A. Guillermo	2nd January, 1890.

METAL WATCHES.

Crystal-faced Key-winding Lever, Black Dial	Capt. C. Yates	18th March, 1881.
Double Crystal Keyless Cylinder, Gilt Case	Mr. Young	14th July, 1885.
Crystal-faced Key-winding do. do.	Ali Tala	4th February, 1887.
Do. Keyless do. Plain Case	Yeggian Iyet	16th October, 1888.
Do. do. Enamelled Case	Mr. J. J. Walmsley	10th May, 1889.

Owners of these Watches are requested to make an early Application to

MESSRS. MARCKS AND Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

UNADULTERATED,
PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC, AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

REMOVAL!
D. MACROPOLO,
CIGARETTE MANUFACTURER
AND
GENERAL TOBACCONIST
HAS REMOVED TO
No. 1, CHURCH GATE STREET,
WHERE
ALL COMMUNICATIONS
SHOULD BE ADDRESSED.

THE ONLY REMEDY for NERVOUS EXHAUSTION,
Climatic Anæmia, Incapacity for Work and Mental and Physical Depression, is
LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.
The Only Forms known to be a Safe and Certain Cure
ARE THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS
H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD.,
Which have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS with great success for the last TWENTY YEARS.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS. Pills which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, ARE CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carries OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria.*

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica,* and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula No. 6), containing [illegible] gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power,* following excesses. Taken regularly [illegible] broken-down constitutions [illegible] a powerfully renovating [illegible]

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. [illegible]) [illegible] gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine [illegible]
This combination [illegible] characterised by impoverished blood [illegible] especially in that low condition of the [illegible] In Constitutional work, dissipation [illegible] In this state iron and phosphorus [illegible] improving the condition of the blood [illegible] regenerative power. [illegible] It is exceedingly [illegible] as a tonic for convalescents [illegible] fever and other exhausting diseases it is [illegible]

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula No. [illegible]) [illegible] gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength [illegible] only in cases [illegible] where the [illegible]

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula [illegible]) gr. Phosphorus.
[illegible]

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents [illegible] the 10/-Bottle containing sufficient for a course [illegible] our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or [illegible] for 21/-.

AGENTS: CALCUTTA—SMITH, STANISTREET & Co. [illegible] TREACHER & Co.;
& Co., Limited; BOMBAY—[illegible] & Co.;
MADRAS—E. W. SMITH & Co. [illegible]
RANGOON—DE SOUZA & Co.; [illegible]

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD. [illegible] W.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

A SERIES OF FANCY FETES

WILL BE HELD

ON FRIDAY 4TH, SATURDAY 5TH, MONDAY the 7TH, and TUESDAY the 8TH of MARCH,

AT MALABAR POINT,

WHICH HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND LADY HARRIS

Have placed at the disposal of a Committee formed for the purpose of raising funds for the following Charities:—

1. The NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION for providing Female Medical Aid to the Women of India (Bombay Branch).
2. The ENDOWMENT FUND of the CONVALESCENT HOUSE of the European General Hospital.
3. The MOFUSSIL NURSING FUND, Poona.

TICKETS of ADMISSION can be obtained from any Member of the Committee at the following rates:—

		Rs.
For the First Fete (Friday, 4th March)	from 4-30 to 7 p.m.	3
For the Second Fete (Saturday, 5th March)	„ do. do.	0-8
For the Third Fete (Monday, 7th March)	„ do. do.	2
For the Fourth Fete (Tuesday, 8th March)	„ 9-0 to 11-0	1
SEASON TICKETS, admitting to all four Fetes		5

N.B.—Special arrangements will be made for PURDHA LADIES who may wish to visit the Grounds on Tuesday afternoon between 4-30 and 6-30 P.M.

THE COMMITTEE:—

[illegible] Tyabjee, Mrs.
[illegible]angir, Mrs.
[illegible]kjee, Mrs.
[illegible]ckjee, Miss.
[illegible] Framjee, Mrs.
Jardine, Mrs.
Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Lady
Langley, Mrs.
Monod, Mde.
Merriman, Mrs.
Macbeth, Mrs.
Phipson, Mrs.
Pherozshaw Mehta, Mrs.
Pottinger, Mrs.
Prevost, Mrs.
Pernet, Mde.
Solomon, Mrs.
Sassoon, Mrs. E. D.
Scaramanga, Mrs.
Telang, Mrs.
Uloth, Mrs.
Wilson, Mrs.
Webb, Mrs.
Wadia, Mrs.

THE BOMBAY SKATING RINK.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

"OUR POPULAR NIGHT."

[illegible] Session	11 a.m. to 1 p.m.
[illegible] do.	3 to 5 p.m.
[illegible] do.	5 to 7 p.m.
[illegible] do.	8-30 to 11 p.m.

Admission Re. 1 with free use of Skates.

An Excellent Brass Band is in Attendance.

NUGENT & CO.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 1ST, 1892.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT

TO

Miss KATE DOUGLAS

AND

Miss FRANCES ROSS,

BY THE

BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES

LORD AND LADY HARRIS.

"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE."

SHYLOCK .... MR. GEO. C. MILN.
PORTIA .... MISS KATE DOUGLAS.
NERISSA .... MISS FRANCES ROSS.

Doors open at 8-30 P.M. Performance at 9 P.M.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Box plan open daily at Mr. D. MACROPOLO'S, Church Gate Street, from 8 A.M. till 7-30 P.M., where seats can be booked, and obtained for all parts of the House.

BRUCE'S HALL OF MYSTERY,

FERGUSON ROAD, B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY, PAREL,

NOW ON VIEW, 7 TO 10 P.M.

"LA METEMPSYCOSE," or the Story of Pygmalion and Galatea realized, the Magic Statue turns to life and undergoes ten distinct transformations, each opposite in character. Prices of admission to suit all.

RS. 100 REWARD.

WHOEVER is in possession of a CURRENCY NOTE for Rs. 1000, No. D-19 53172 Allahabad-Calcutta Circle, should communicate with undersigned.

He need fear no loss, and will obtain the above reward besides keeping the note. It bears the endorsement in Hindi of Balkishan, who offers the reward. It is sworn to have been obtained by swindling by one Sohun Lal alias Kedarnath, of Ferozabad (Agra) and Etawah on 28th December, 1891.

E. T. LLOYD,
Magistrate, Agra.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association, Limited, will be held at Albert Building, on Thursday, the 24th Proximo, at 2 p.m.

(1)—To receive Directors' Reports and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1891.
[illegible] Dividend.
[illegible] Director and Auditor.
(3)—To [illegible] any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
[illegible] McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

[illegible]

OFFERS [illegible] the purchase of [illegible] Swedish Dynamite, [illegible] Detonators.

TERMS:— [illegible] Stores, Mormugao.
Reply [illegible]
W. I. P. Railway,
Mormugao.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have appointed THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 10th and 11th March, 1892, for the purpose of Balloting for three Elective Trustees of the Port of Bombay [illegible] Mr. R. S. Campbell, Mr. [illegible] and Mr. [illegible] term of office, under the Port Trust Act [illegible] 31st March 1892.

The Ballot Box [illegible] at the offices of the Chamber from [illegible] till 6 P. M. on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 26th February 1892.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual subscription (in advance) ....Rs. 12.
Single copy ....As. 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. DOSSABHOY HORMASJI PATELL, BYRAMJI HORMASJI PATELL, MERWANJEE HORMASJI PATELL, BAI PEROZBAI, alias GOOLBAI, daughter of HORMASJI DORABJI PATELL and widow of [illegible]JIBHOY CURSETJI SHROFF and the said [illegible]ANJI HORMASJI PATELL and BOMANJI BYRAMJI PATELL, all of Bombay Parsee inhabitants, have contracted TO SELL the Undermentioned property.—All persons having any claim thereto by way of inheritance, [illegible], mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to the undersigned in writing at their office in Church Gate Street, Fort, within 14 days from this day, otherwise the same will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuages, tenements, and chaws standing thereon, situate at Musjid Bunder Road, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and thirty-one and one-[illegible] assessed by the Collector of [illegible] Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 826 and 827, and [illegible] Nos. 66 and 68-72, and bounded on the North and West by the property belonging to the Temple of Shri Nathjee, on the South by the Musjid Bunder Cross Road, and on the East by the Beebee Jan Row, which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.—Dated at Bombay this 26th day of February, 1892.

WADIA AND GHANDY,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the Bombay Gazette Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
[illegible] Imports and Exports, and Customs'
[illegible] Summaries of Exports from Bombay, [illegible] Manifests, with the total Exports [illegible] and for the same period as far [illegible] respectively.
[illegible] Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, [illegible] from Great Britain up to [illegible] the month, and the same [illegible] 1870 and 1878, respectively.
[illegible] of Exchange.
[illegible] Bombay Harbour on the date of [illegible] departures of Vessels during [illegible] expected from Out and Home [illegible]

[illegible] in advance.... Rs. 10.
[illegible] ......Annas. 4.
[illegible], Esplanade Road, Fort.

[illegible] Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
[illegible] SURGEONS.
[illegible] CERTIFICATES.
[illegible] Veterinary Opinion Rs. 5, [illegible] Rs. 35 per [illegible] Commission on Horses [illegible] commissions towards [illegible] best attention [illegible] harness in the yard, [illegible] Horse-shoeing Forge. [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FILLIS' GREAT CIRCUS.

☞ GRAND OPENING ☜

TO-NIGHT,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27TH, 1892.

2 WEEKS! ONLY 2 WEEKS!!

The recources of this GREAT SHOW Enables us to CHANGE THE PROGRAMME EACH AND EVERY EVENING.

NOVELTY WILL SUCCEED NOVELTY.

PROGRAMME FOR THIS EVENING EMBRACING 20 ITEMS.

PART I.

1. OVERTURE...Les Cloches de Corneville...Fillis' Orchestra of 15 Performers.
2. The Great CHARLTON TROUPE of SKATERS. Fancy and Comic Skating.
3. Master Dicky will ride, drive and manage 6 BEAUTIFUL PONIES.
4. ENTREE COMIC by Tony and Agoust
5. GRACEFUL EQUESTRIAN ACT by Charming Madlle Minnie.
6. ENTREE COMIC by the new Clown Fred. Stelling.
7. THE PONIES WILL TAKE SUPPER with the Clown, attended by their FUNNY MONKEY WAITER.
8. GRAND ÆRIEL SINGLE TRAPEZE display by Miss Alexandra.
9. The Wonderful EQUESTRIAN BABOON introduced and trained by J. Cox.
10. JOCKEY ACT by the New English Rider F. W. Stelling.
11. The Feeley Brothers Comic Chairs.

INTERVAL OF 15 MINUTES.

PART. II.

12. SELECTION.........Boccasio.........Orchestra.
13. GRAND TRIPLE HORIZONTAL BAR DISPLAY by Lunardi and Learto, assisted by Agoust.
14. TRICK EQUESTRIAN ACT by the Great American Rider Romeo Sebastian.
15. ENTREE COMIC by the ever popular Johnny Wallett.
16. The beautiful ARAB GELDING ALLEY SLOPER trained and introduced by Madame Fillis, who will be accompanied by her TAME PIGEONS.
17. The GREAT FEELEY TROUPE of ACROBATS.
18. Fillis' Haut-e'cole or HIGH SCHOOL RIDING on the thoroughbred horse Victor.
19. COMICAL MUSICAL MELANGE by the Clowns, Wallett and Holt.
20. The PONIES STEEPLE CHASE, MONKEY JOCKEYS.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DOORS OPEN AT 8 P. M., Commencing at 9 P. M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes per Seat..Rs. 4. | Second Class per Seat..Rs. 2.
Stalls per Seat..Rs. 3. | Second Class Gallery..Re. 1.

Third Class Gallery 8 Annas.

☞ No Half Price to the Evening Performances.

SPECIAL AFTERNOON PERFORMANCES

Will be given every

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

Booking Office open from 9 A. M. till 12 A.M. and from 2-30 P. M. till 5-30 P. M.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE:

31, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED:

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS......2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—

12 Months	4½ per cent. per Annum.	
6 Months	4 „	„
3 Months	3 „	„

For shorter periods, terms on application.

T. PAYN,
Agent.

OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY. BANGKOK. BATAVIA. BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. FOOCHOW. HAMBURG.
HANKOW. HIOGO. ILOILO. LYONS. MANILA. NEW YORK. PEKING.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000.

The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KURRACHEE, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on appication.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payee free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, to arrive.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપ્તુલા શૈખઆદમની કું૰

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice that the POWER of ATTORNEY granted by me to Mr. A. HARISSIADIS is CANCELLED from this date, the 25th February, 1892.

D. MACROPOLO.

NOTICE.

OWING to the low RATE OF EXCHANGE now ruling, we are compelled to INCREASE our Prices 5 per cent. from this date till further notice.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

Bombay, 22nd February, 1892.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 27th February, 1892, at 6 o'clock P.M.

W. WEBB,
Honorary Secretary.

22nd January, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BUSINESS of DUBASHES, &c., carried on by the Undersigned in PARTNERSHIP with his BROTHER HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE since deceased under the name and style of CURSETJEE and EDULJEE DUBASHES, has been CONTINUED by the undersigned under the same name and style on his own risk and responsibility from the 17th of January, 1892.

CAWASJEE CURSETJEE DUBASH.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Trustees of the State of the late Mr. FRAMJI C. MARKER invite Tenders for the ERECTION of TWO UPPER-STORIED BUILDINGS in Apollo Street.

The plans, specification and estimates, may be inspected and copies of Tender obtained at the office of the Undersigned, to whom Tenders must be submitted not later than TUESDAY, the 1st March, 1892, at 5 P.M.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

GOSTLING & MORRIS,
Architects, etc.

Dalal Street, February 22nd, 1892.

CONTRACT for the SUPPLY of PROVISIONS, &c., for Her Majesty's HOUSE of CORRECTION and GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE, Bombay, from 1st April, 1892, to 31st March, 1893.

Full particulars can be ascertained on application at the House of Correction Office, Byculla.

The Undersigned is prepared to receive SEALED TENDERS, up to Friday, 11th March, 1892.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

W. P. WALSHE, CAPT., Superintendent,
Her Majesty's House of Correction, and Governor, Government Workhouse.

Byculla, 22nd February, 1892.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited from Local Mills for the supply of DRILL WHITE 27" (of Indian manufacture) yards 1,28,000, more or less as may be required, delivery to be completed by 30th June, 1892.

2. Tenders will only be received on the printed forms, which are obtainable at this Office. Blanks in the printed form must be filled up correctly.

3. Each tender must be accompanied by a Bank of Bengal or Government Treasury Deposit Receipt in the name of the Superintendent for Rupees 250 as earnest-money. Cash or notes will not be accepted in lieu.

4. The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted, any tender may be accepted in whole or in part.

5. Any person whose tender may be accepted will be required to furnish security in cash, Government Loan Paper, Savings Bank Deposits, approved Bank Deposit Receipts, (a Bond cannot be accepted) for the due fulfilment of his contract within one week from the date of acceptance of his tender, in default of which his earnest-money will be forfeited. The security will be calculated at 10 per cent. on the contract.

6. Any further information required, and a sample and specification of the drill, may be obtained on application, and sealed patterns inspected at, the Clothing Agency.

7. Tenders will be opened by Undersigned at noon on Monday, the 29th February, 1892, in the presence of such persons as may desire to attend.

W. H. MACKESY, Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing.

Allipore, the 22nd January, 1892.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NEW WRIST WATCH.

TO FIT ANY SIZE OF ARM.

A HANDSOME, small sized, first quality Silver Keyless WATCH, with specially strong movement, as required for wrist wear, forming part of an artistically designed flexible bracelet, which may be pulled on or off at pleasure without the trouble of fixing or unfixing any clasp or catch, and fits comfortably to any size of arm.

A useful and beautiful present, in handsome plush case, for Rs. 70.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CARPETS AND SHAWLS.

DAVEE SAHAI CHUMBA MULL,
AMRITSAR.

Manufacturers of Persian, Turkish and other Oriental Carpets to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress;

And by Special Appointment to
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
H. I. H. THE CZAREWITCH OF RUSSIA,
H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

DAVEE SAHAI CHUMBA MULL'S Carpets are unrivalled. Their stock of Designs is very unique, and their colours are guaranteed to be fast and entirely free from any line. Upwards of 120 Looms in full work, and more about to be added.

The Carpet manufactory is under the superintendence of Mr. H. B. Blake.

Tourists and Visitors to Amritsar should not fail to pay a visit to this manufactory.

And also to their Show-Rooms for Shawls, Rampore Chudders, Phulkaries, Kashmir Silver, Copper and Papier-Machie work, Ivory work, Hoshiarpore Ivory Inlaid Woodwork, etc., for which they are renowned.

The Establishment of Davee Sahai Chumba Mull is the oldest and largest in Amritsar. Their Goods are Guaranteed to be Genuine.

Prices Reasonable and Fixed. Terms Strictly Cash, or V. P. Post. Price List free on Application.

All Orders and Letters should be addressed "CHUMBA MULL" only.

FELIX CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER, IMPORTER OF FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND ITALIAN PROVISIONS, WINE MERCHANT.

For fresh and pure Sweets and Chocolates of sorts for Birthday, Christening or Wedding Cakes, Artistically decorated.

For Dainties, Fancy Confectionery, and choicest Tit-Bits, for good Ices Water or Cream and Ice Pudding and others 1,001 Delicacies,

GO TO

83, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Picnics, Dinners, Balls, Soirees and Suppers supplied. All contracts for Viceregal and other Entertainments undertaken throughout India.

AUG. A. FRIDLANDER,

PRECIOUS STONE DEALER,

31, HYLTON STREET, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

OPEN to RECEIVE Fine Goods (only) in PEARLS, SAPPHIRES, RUBIES, and other PRECIOUS STONES.

Immediate Telegraphic Cash Offers. Consignments can be made direct or through the Oriental Bank Corporation, who will furnish necessary references.

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54, RUE LAFAYETTE, PARIS.
MILLE COLONNES AMSTERDAM.
BANKERS:
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, BIRMINGHAM, AMSTERDAMSCHE, BANK AMSTERDAM,
OFFROY AND COMPANY, PARIS.
GEBRUDER STERN, HANAU, GERMANY.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

A BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of Vigour, Exhausted Vitality, Kidney Diseases, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., [illegible] High Holborn, LONDON.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a Week, Contains Shipping Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports and other Commercial News. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

CHRONOGRAPHS AND CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., of 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and of Poona, beg to inform their Constituents that the Prices of the below enumerated Chronograph Watches have been carefully revised and lowered, whilst the quality has been further improved. Being one of the Oldest Established Houses in India, with a reputation to back them, they are in a posiion to supply their Watches at the lowest cost compatible with the best Workmanship and Finish.

Every Watch is guaranteed for 3 years, and is supplied in a case with Spare Glass and Mainspring.

	Rs.
Keyless Chronograph, with Minute Recorder, in Metal case	35
Do. do. in Silver case	48
Keyless double Crystal Lever Watch, with Chronograph at back	68
Keyless Lever Crystal Case Silver Watch, with Chronograph	90
The same Watch in Hunting Case	105
Keyless Lever Chronograph Silver Crystal Case Watch, with Minute Recorder	110
Keyless Lever Hunting Silver Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	125
The VERY BEST Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder, not varying one Minute per month	200
N. B.—This Watch can be had in Crystal, Hunting, or Half-Hunting Case.	
Keyless Lever Crystal Case, 18ct. Gold Watch, with Chronograph	275
The same Watch, with Minute Recorder	290
Keyless Lever 18ct. Hunting Watch, with Chronograph	335
The same Watch with Minute Recorder	375

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co. keep an un[illegible] Stock of all kinds of Chronograph Watches, combined with Repeating or Calendar Work [illegible] three complications together, and invite inspection at their Show-rooms.

MARCK[illegible] Co., LD.,
43, ESPLANADE ROA[illegible]BAY; ALSO AT POONA.

"[illegible]ADUR"
[illegible]ARS!!!

THE best that Money [illegible] Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. [illegible]en different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and [illegible]

TRY. [illegible]L ALWAYS BUY

"[illegible]ADUR"
[illegible]RS.

SMOKE. [illegible] ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS [illegible]	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSA[illegible]	5	„ „	50
BAHADUR No. 1 [illegible]	4½	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 2 [illegible]	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 3 [illegible]	3¾	„ „	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS. [illegible]	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR MORNING [illegible]	3	„ „	200

SOLE MANUFA[illegible] AND PROPRIETORS,
McDO[illegible] AND CO.,
M[illegible]AS.

☞ N. B.—Our Facto[illegible]r Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Su[illegible]

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO [illegible] HER [illegible]

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits [illegible] "for Excellence of Qu[illegible]

HUNTLEY [illegible],
BISCUIT [illegible]S,
READING AND LONDON.

DO YOU EVER

BUY WATCHES OR JEWELLERY?

If so, send a postcard and we will forward, gratis and post free, our elaborately illustrated Catalogue containing

ONE THOUSAND BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS

Of Watches and Jewellery of very latest designs. Birmingham supplies the World with Jewellery, and you will be astonished at the difference between Indian and Birmingham prices. Send for the Catalogue at once, so as to have it at hand when you or your friends want to buy Jewellery. Orders for a single article will receive equal attention with large orders.

We guarantee safe delivery of any parcels, small or large, all being insured through to our customers. Orders for India are executed by return mail (except such as have to be made to special instructions); the delay is thus minimised, and it is worth waiting to secure latest styles and saving 50 per cent.

We are well known in England, but as fraudulent advertisements are sometimes inserted, we shall be very pleased to send Bankers' references and highest testimonials to residents in India who may desire to entrust the execution of large parcels to us.

We shall also be glad to hear from Traders desirous of doing business in Watches or Jewellery. Our prices are so different to those usually charged, that our goods always sell readily.

J. C. LANGDON, DAVIES & CO.,
Practical Watch Manufacturers and Wholesale Jewellers,
BELGRAVE HOUSE, BRISTOL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

FIELD'S CITRATE OF MAGNESIA

(EFFERVESCENT),

AËRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS',

AND CONFECTIONERS' CHEMICALS

MAY BE ORDERED THROUGH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM

C. W. FIELD,

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,

CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

AGENTS WANTED IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bar., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures. WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE. Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

FOR EVENING DRESS.

GENTS' TWO BUTTON WHITE KID Gloves	pair Rs.	1 8
RICH SPUN SILK SOCKS, Embroidered	pair „	4 0
BLACK SILK or SATIN BOWS, Fasten back or Front	„	1 4
RICH SILK, HEMSTITCHED Handkerchiefs, Plain, or Spot Borders	3 for „	5 8
BLACK, BALBRIGGAN SOCKS, Embroidered Silk Fronts	per pair „	2 4
18 Ct. GOLD ON IVORY FRONT STUDS	Set of 3 „	2 12

PACKING FREE. } CASH OR V. P. P. { PACKING FREE.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS, GOLD MOHURS, SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS, IMPERIALS, MAYOS,
TORPEDOS, LITTLE RANDOLPHS, SUMATRAS,

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 ins.
Height, including stopper, 11 ins.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security in connection with Policies in the Oriental [illegible]ice.

[illegible]spectuses, Proposal Forms, and further Particulars.

[illegible] McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

[illegible]t Building, Bombay.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to Seven and a half Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.

N.B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among othe ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.

NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments or Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay,
or any Local Agent throughout India.

UNIVERSAL

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

SPECIAL FEATURES.

(a) Annual Bonuses.—The Universal is the only Office in India which divides Profits annually.

The average return in Cash at 52 Bonus Divisions has been about Rs. 47-8 in every Rs. 100, and £47-10 in every £100 paid in premiums, on Participating Policies.

(b) Funds.—The accumulated Funds are upwards of 40 per cent. of the total Sums assured. In addition to this the uncalled capital amounts to £440,000.

(c) Economy of Management.—The last Annual Report shows that the expenses for the year were under 10 per cent. of the Income.

(d) The Universal is the oldest established Life Office in the East.

CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Apply to KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Lt., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

POLICIES can be taken out from and after this date at CONSIDERABLY REDUCED PREMIUMS.

See the following:

Ages.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for 30 years only.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for Life.	Endowment Policy Rs. 5,000. payable at age 50. or previous death. Monthly Premiums.
25	Rs. 12-15-6	Rs. 11-6-6	Rs. 17-15-6
30	„ 14-1-3	„ 12-11-0	„ 22-10-10
35	„ 15-7-6	„ 14-4-4	„ 30-10-0
40	„ 17-5-11	„ 16-6-1	„ 46-12-4

Life Policies are also granted at REDUCED PREMIUMS lasting for 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 years;
Also Endowment Policies, payable at ages 40,45, 55, 60, and 65.

Under the Positive System there is—

1.—No forfeiture of Assurance in the event of discontinuance of premiums.
2.—Each payment under the limited Premium System secures a proportionate sum assured.
3.—The fixed surrender values are 40 per cent. of the Premiums.
4.—80 per cent. of the Premiums is invested in Government Securities in Trust for Policyholders, with the Official Trustee, to meet claims, thereby affording ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
5.—Claims are payable one month after proof of death.
6.—Liberal conditions and Bonuses are allowed.

THE NEW REDUCED PREMIUMS OF THE COMPANY WILL BE FOUND TO COMPARE VERY FAVOURABLY WITH THOSE OF OTHER ASSURANCE SOCIETIES, WHILE THE POSITIVE SYSTEM ITSELF SECURES MANY ADVANTAGES WHICH ARE NOT ELSEWHERE OBTAINABLE.

For Forms of Proposal, NEW TABLE OF REDUCED RATES, and all information, apply to

Messrs. BYRNE, NANJEE & Co.,
Agents.

99, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

Absolute Security. Funds now exceed...£8,000,000

Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,891,896

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
„ 1880	£833,078
„ 1885	£966,107
„ 1890	£1,864,889

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returns.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to............ } £4,341,784
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS..£7,891,896

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1875	£3,288,437	1885	£5,502,901
1880	£4,323,542	1890	£7,891,896

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum Street.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!

The Portable Electric Light Installation of the Bombay Gazette has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," Bombay Gazette. [illegible]

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 980
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,000xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80.	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	175
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	125
Silver Share	--	--	..	--	9)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p.c	2,40?
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	—	£18	—	do.	46

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	250 195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	106
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	1,000
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	3,725xd
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	950
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	26	82
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	850
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	120
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	10
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	300
Kurrachee Landing	100	500	300	30	100
Mahanrance Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	40
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	102
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	51xd
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	175
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	18
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	76
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	470
Prince of Wales Flour Mills	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	20
Soundy & Co.	1,500	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	5?
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	955
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	102
Telephone Co.	9,280	2	2½	5-8	18

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	475
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	5	78
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	605
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	405
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	..	440 nom
Britannia Mills	500	1,000	1,000	..	500
Central India	3,750	500	500	30	1,220
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,030
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr.ct.	685x1.
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	30	627½
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	460
Coral Mills Co.	5,688	500	500	50	430
David Mill	1,600	500	500	Rs. 30	440
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	840
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	590
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	515
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	760
Hinganghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	600
Hyderabad	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	910
Imperial Cotton	1,600	500	500	Rs. 17-8	360
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,020
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	40 pr.ct.	635
Jaffer Ali	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	217½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	740
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	650
Khengaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	610
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	180
Lord Reay Mill	445	1,000	1,000	30	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	963
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,100
Mahaluxmee	1,600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1,430
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	8	115
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	79	1,750
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	160
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	705
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	430
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	860	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	660
Ripon Mills	850	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,125
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,450
Sholapore Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,025
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	500
Southern India	500	500	500	Nil.	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	290
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	7	215
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	425
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	480
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	675
Victoria Mills	350	1,000	1,000	28	370xd
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	720
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		700

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100xd
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,400	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	375
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	10	125
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	115
Colaba	500	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	341
East India	560	1,000	1,000	130	1,425
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	250	20	177½
Fort	325	2,500	2,500	100	975
French	350	500	all	50	520
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	450xd
Hengal Press Co. Ld.	750	400	all	32½	137½
Khamgaum	700	450	450	63	465
Mahmudpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	1,500	500	500	pr. ct. 10	500
Mercantile Co	3,125	125	125	Rs. 10	80c
Mofussil Co	3,000	400	400	Rs. 40	427½
Munsar N.	2,000	500	500	35	267½
New Berar	1,500	500	500	55	555
New Indian	4,000	$125	$125	Rs. 12½	108½
Prince of Wales	800	500	500	20	370
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	500	75	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	135	1,150
Sind	400	1,000	1,000	50	445
Sarab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	210
Volkart	200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	805

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs. 14-14-3
Carolus	224
Mexican Dollars	221-8
Five Franc Pieces	294
Bar Silver	106-10
Gold Leaf	
Bar Gold, English	23-12
Bar Australian	23-12
Bar Bombay	23-9-6
Bar Pekin	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	105 9-16
Four-and-a-half per cent	104
Municipal 5 per cent. Debentures Loans	111½
New French Loan 5 per cent. 1872	nom.
City of Paris Loan	224
Port Trust Bonds	103

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	On demand	1s. 3 29-32d.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 3¾d.
Do. do.	3 Months' sight	1s. 3 31-32d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do. Documents	3 Do. do.	1s. 4 3-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 4 7-32d.
France	3 Do. do.	1 f. [illegible]
Do.	3 Do. do.	[illegible]
Calcutta	At sight	[illegible]
Madras	At sight	[illegible]
Do.	30 days'	[illegible] nom
China	30 days'	[illegible]

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by medicine dealers every where at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Half-Yearly General Meeting, Byculla Club, 6 p. m.
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 p.m.
Parsee Gymkana, Lawn-Tennis Tournament, 4-30 p.m.
Fillis's Circus, 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Asia (s), for Liverpool, &c.; Nizam (s), Calcutta, &c.; H. M. S. Euphrates; England.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. White Jacket entered the Dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Clio entered, and the s. s. Asia and the s. s. Arab left the dock yesterday.

SOROSIS CLUB.—There will be a business meeting of the Sorosis Club to-day, at 4-30 p. m., at the Alexandra Girls' School.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.—"The Three Mirages" is the subject for reading at the meeting of the Theosophical Society, to-morrow evening, at 5-30. The meeting is open to the public.

SPORTS AT BANDORA.—On Sunday, the 28th inst., there will be sports on the Bandora shore ground, at 3 p.m. The St. Peter's Band will be in attendance.

THE PARSEE GYMKHANA LAWN-TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.—The first game in the first ties will be played off to-day (Saturday), at 4-30 p. m., between Messrs. B. M. Dastoor and J. C. Lalkaka.

RIPON MUSIC CLUB.—The ninth annual entertainment to be followed by a social play, called "Papi Parin," by Mr. N. R. Wacha, will take place at the Novelty Theatre, to-morrow (Sunday), at 8-30 p.m.

LECTURE.—In connection with the second anniversary of the Students' Brotherhood Mr. N. G. Welinkar, M.A., will deliver a lecture on "Student Life in Bombay," in the Prarthana Mandir (Girgaum), to-morrow, at 8 a.m.

SIR DINSHAWJEE PETIT KANDA MOHOLLA AND BHARUCHA MOHOLLA LIBRARY.—The annual general meeting of the members and subscribers of this institution will be held to-morrow (Sunday), at 4 p.m., in the library hall, when all interested are requested to attend.

A LIBERAL OFFER.—Shet Lakhmidass Khimji, of Bombay, has offered to the Jamnagar State a sum of Rs. 25,000 for constructing a bridge over the river Ghee, at Khambhalia, on condition that the annual repairs of the bridge be executed by the State.

BOMBAY CYCLING CLUB.—There will be a ride out to Bandora this afternoon, when members and guests will dine at the Maiden Hall Hotel. A start will be made from Church Gate Street Station, at 4-45 p.m. A brake and pair being provided for non-riders. It is requested that servants be sent on by train. Dinner at 7 o'clock.

MUSIC ON THE RACE-COURSE.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play at the Race-Course, to-day, at 4 p.m., the following programme:—

Lancers	Indiana	Liddell.
Overture	Hungarian	Keler Bela.
Grand March	L'Africaine	Meyerbeer.
Selection	Favourite Operas	Offenbach.
Menuet	At the Brook	Boccherini.
Valse	Dorothy	Bucalossi.
Galop	Vivat	Zikoff.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC ON BANDORA HILL.—To-morrow (Sunday) the St. Joseph's Band will play the following programme, on Bandora Hill, opposite the Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy Sanitarium, at 5-30 p.m.:—

Troop	Meet me by Moonlight.	
Valse	Den Lieben Tangen Lag.	Rudel.
Quadrille	Palermo	J. Henkel.
Polka	Jenny Lind	G. H. Massey.
Varsoviana	Kissing Sunbeams	R. Smith.
Galop	Ormonde	R. Smith.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE SKATING RINK.—The following selections of music will be played from 3 to 7, and from 8-30 to 11 p.m. at the Rink:—

March	Eldorado	E. Newton.
Valse	Six and Sevens	P. Bucalossi.
Polka	Luisa	Allen.
Valse	Doloris	Waldteufel.
Schottische	Winter's Night	C. Coote.
Valse	Geister	J. Thulier.
Mazurka	La Violleta	Faust.
Valse	Wadhwan	Hillier.
Polka	Bric-a-Brac	Coote.
Galop	Outward Bound	Budd.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

GOA NEWS.—The office of the British Delegate and Consul at Pangim will be closed from the end of February, and Mr. Norman Oliver with his staff will remove to Castle Rock from 1st of prox.—The offices of the Sir Karkoons, at Salsette and Bardez, have been closed, and any payment of indemnity to the proprietors of salt-pans will be made by the Sir Karkoon at Ilhas.—Orders have been issued by the Government not to fill up places which may fall vacant, except those of the teachers of primary education.—The allowances which were paid to public servants will cease from 1st July next. The earnings of the West of India Portuguese Railway Co. have decreased in the two weeks ending 2nd January last by Rs. 9,234.

RIPON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

AT a meeting of the shareholders of the Ripon Manufacturing Company, Limited, held at the company's registered office, No. 9, Hornby Row, yesterday, the following was adopted:—

Your Directors have now the pleasure to submit for your approval a statement of profit and loss, and the balance sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1891. The statement of profit and loss shows that the company's earnings during the year amount to Rs. 1,42,773-13-9. After deducting from this (Rs. 31,800,) the sum which was paid as interim dividend for the half-year ended 30th June 1891, there remains a balance in hand of Rs. 1,10,973-13-9, which your directors recommend should be appropriated as follows:—In payment of dividend for the second half-year ended 31st December, 1891, making 10 per cent. for the year Rs. 31,800, Depreciation on the past year at 5 per cent. on capital expenditure Rs. 62,749, additional depreciation for the year ended 31st December 1890, Rs. 16,424-13-9, Total Rs. 1,10,973-13-9.

The early part of the year was satisfactory. Good prices for yarn, left a fair margin of profit, but the second half of the year was quite the reverse. The fall in the price of yarn in the China Market had a most depressing effect in Bombay, and at the instance of the Mill Owners' Association it was considered advisable to reduce production by working only 22 days in the month.

Messrs. Geo. Cotton and Hormasjee M. Chichgar retire from the Board under Clause 19 of the articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election. The Directors regret very much to have to report the death of their late lamented colleague, Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, C.I.E. which occurred during the year under report. Mr. Khote had, a little before his death, sent in his resignation of the office of director, but the vacancy caused by his retirement has not as yet been filled up. The company's property is insured to the extent of Rs. 11,82,000.

After some discussion a dividend at the rate of Rs. 60 per share making 11 per cent. for the year was declared.

THE KATHIAWAR DACOITS.

IT is reported that some of the dacoits have put in appearance at Chanchapur, a village eight miles from Morvi. The Jamnagar Police Superintendent receiving early intelligence has repaired to the spot. One of the dacoits has been wounded, but he has been carried off by them. They are, however, pursued by Mr. O'Conner and his Police. The Thakur Sahib of Morvi has also sent timely assistance. As we go to Press we learn that this morning a gang of twenty seven has forced itself into the village of Khijaria of Julia Dewani State. Sowars of the Dhrole State are sent for assistance. Khijaria is about twenty four miles from Rajkote.—*Kathiawar Times.*

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 27.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)
For Investigation of Pauperism.

100-91—In person—Bhagirthibai vs Harichand Venayak and others.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

230-91—Conroy and B—Muljee Purshotum vs Janbai and others—Chalk, W and S (Part heard.)
241-91—Payne G and S—Dhondiba Krishnajee and others vs Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay—Crawford B and Co.
377-89—Little, S F and N—Jose F Barquory vs Pragjee Heerjee and others—Payne, G and S.
350-91—Macfarlane E and H—Nusserwanjee Jehangirjee K vs A Taylor and others—Conroy and B.
145-91—Little S F and N—Mahomedbhoy Umroodin vs Ebrahim Mansoor—Crawford B & Co.
426-91—Ardasir H and D—Balkissendas Narrondas vs Saraswatibai and another—Payne G and S.
337-91—K J Mantri—Prangovind Showaparsad vs Edward D'Souza and others—T A Bland and in person—To be postponed.
590-91—Conroy and B—Motichand Parbhoodas vs Nowrojee Framjee Ardesir—Ardesir, H and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
For Consent Decree.

514-91—Framjee D—Perozboy vs Nawab Mahomed Kamul Khan—Wadia and G.
609-91—Wadia and G—Nawab Mahomed Kamul Khan vs Pirozbai—Framjee D.
610-91—Wadia and G—Nawab Mahomed Kamul Khan vs Pirozbai—Framjee D.

Postponed Long Causes.

253-91—Janardhan and A—Rao Saheb Hurry Raoice vs Atmaram Wasudeo Velkar and others—Little, S F and N.
26-91—T A Bland—Noomanbhai Gangjee and others vs The Transatlantic Fire Insurance Co—Payne, G and S.
27-91—T A Bland—Moomanbai Gangji and others vs The Northern Assurance Co—Payne G. and S.
122-91—T A Bland—Moomanbhai Gangjee and others vs The Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Co—Payne G and S.
[illegible]—Roughton and B—Memon Mahomed Oosman vs Memon Cassum Ally—Macfarlane E and H (Part heard.)
[illegible]—In person—pauper—Bhinabai and another vs Daycore and others, In person (Part heard.)
617-91—Little S F and N—Goculdass Madhowjee vs Khutri Haroon Oosman—Craigie, L and O.
719-90—Conroy and B—Bai Lakhmibai vs Nanibai—Tyebjee and D.

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco [illegible]

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT KHOJA-MOHOLLA.

THE annual distribution of prizes in connection with Shet Sajanbhoy Meherally Girls' School, took place on Thursday evening, at Mr. Karimbhoy Ibrahim's residence, Khoja Moholla, his Highness Maharao Shri Khengarjee, G. C. I. E., Savai Bahadur of Cutch, occupying the chair. Amongst those present were:—Prince Kalooba Saheb, Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, C.I.E., Amiroodin Tyebjee, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Meherally Mahomed Chinoy, Fazalbhoy Meherally Chinoy, Mirza Hoosein Khan, Persian Consul-General, Hajee Abdool Satar Soab, Nensi Khairaz, Lakhmidass Khimjee, Rassaldar Syedoolakhan, A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor, the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram, Messrs. Abdoolla Meherally Dharamsey, Shivjee Dhurmajee, Dewan Bahadur Motilal Lalbhoy, Dr. B. J. Damania, Messrs. Chhotalalbhoy Sewakram, Pestonjee Sorabjee, Jaithabhoy Liladhur, Pallonjee Bezonjee, Rahimbhoy Alladinabhoy, Rahimtoolla Noormahomed, Rahimoobhoy Allana, Badroodin Abdoolla Kur, K. N. Kabrajee, &c. His Highness the Rao of Cutch and his brother Prince Kalooba were on their arrival received by Mr. Abdoolla Meherally Dharamsey, and conducted to the hall on the third floor of the house, which was splendidly decorated for the occasion. At the outset the annual report of the school was read in Guzerati, from which it appeared that the school was established twenty-two years ago. At the end of last year there were 114 girls on the roll, showing an increase of only two as against the previous years. The girls were examined by Mr. Nanjiani, B.A., First Grade Educational Inspector, at a great sacrifice of his valuable time and labour, and those connected with the management of the school, were, therefore, much thankful to Mr. Kazim Nanjiani, who declared his entire satisfaction at the progress the girls had made in their study. The report being read, the girls recited some Guzerati songs, which considering their age, must be admitted to be creditable to themselves and to their teachers.

His Highness the Rao of Cutch, who was enthusiastically received then addressed the assembly in Guzerati. His Highness said that it was pleasing and interesting to preside at a prize-distribution ceremony, but it was doubly so to preside at the prize-distribution at a girls' school, and so when the trustees of Shet Sajunbhoy Meherally's Charitable Dispensary and School asked his Highness to preside that evening, he accepted the invitation with great pleasure. His Highness had no desire to give a long address on the occasion, as much had been already said on the advantages of female education in India, by eminent scholars in Bombay. Besides, there were amongst the gathering several educated men, who were better able to deliver pleasant discourses on the subject of female education and so, under the circumstances, his Highness, would not dilate at any great length that evening, but try to be as short as possible. His Highness was much impressed and pleased by the fact that the residents, of Cutch, whose enterprising nature, zeal for work and courage were very much commendable, had succeeded and prospered in every part of the empire, and were cutting so prominent a figure in Bombay. His Highness was rejoiced to learn of their prosperity and the good works they were doing in their country. There was one thing which was then uppermost in his Highness mind. They would naturally want to know what it must be. They were not unaware that in the present day there was such a thing as "thought-reading" and so even if his Highness were not to give expression to his sentiments they perhaps find it out all the same. The sentiment was that it was a matter of pleasure and pride to his Highness to see how forward the "Cutchees" were in the commercial enterprise and to find the strong feelings of affection they had for their native land. Proofs of this patriotic feeling were to be found in the works of public utility brought into existence in Cutch itself by their Munificence. It would take some time for him to enumerate all the examples of charity and benevolence of the "Cutchi," as they had done a lot of good work for their fellow-creatures. Mr. Karimbhoy Ibrahim had recently established a charitable school at Cutch, while Mr. Bapoobhoy Ibrahim had built a hospital, and both the institutions had received the full admiration of his Highness. Female education was now-a-days being recognised by the parents of the girls; whereas a few years ago people had a strong bias against female education. The storm of opposition against female education had fortunately been overcome, and people who regarded the female education with apathy had learnt to appreciate the advantages of female education which was the backbone of modern civilization. It was an injustice to the female sex to keep them out of reach of the blessings of education and only to let the males enjoy the light and advantages of learning. The education of a female was more necessary than that of a male, because upon the former depended the training of a whole family. The instruction imparted by a mother always exercised more influence upon the minds of her children than that of their teacher. They had learnt from the report that most of the girls left the school at a very early age. His Highness regretted the fact and expressed a hope that the girls would not leave the schools in future before completing the necessary course of education. It was a pity that most of the girls ceased to attend the school as soon as they were eleven or twelve years of age,—which was just the time for the girls to appreciate education and make real progress in it. Such a result was attributed in some cases to want of female teachers, but now female teachers were employed in the schools, and this would tend to induce the girls to remain in the school until the necessary period of time required to complete their education. His Highness expressed a hope that the institution might prosper, and the girls might reap the beneficial fruits of education. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Abdoolla Meherally Dharamsey said he was entrusted to perform the pleasing duty of proposing a vote of thanks to his Highness for his kindly taking the trouble to distribute the prizes that evening. His Highness's presence at the gathering was sure to produce a beneficial effect upon the girls, who would be stimulated to prosecute their studies with zeal, remembering the fact of their being fortunate to receive the prizes at his Highness's hands. It was a deep gratification to them to learn that a most enlightened and cultured prince like his Highness was the staunch supporter of female education, which was beginning to draw the attention of Mahomedan parents. His Highness's presence there that evening was a proof of the great interest he took in female education, and as a king's example had a powerful effect upon his subjects in the guidance of their business, so the fact of his Highness's being in favour of female education would encourage parents to send their girls to school. (Applause.)

The proposition being carried with acclamation, his Highness made a brief and suitable reply, thanking the assembly for passing a hearty vote of thanks to him. His Highness and his brother being garlanded with flowers, the assembly dispersed.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Rev and Mrs A Ruhland, M Coast
Mr M Breslauer, Calcutta
Mr P Navalker, Italy
* Mr B Keightley, Poona
Mr Wm J Jones, Ghazipur
* Lt C Eastmead, Madras
* Surgn-Capt J W L Gray, Madras
Mr W Heyland, England
Mr W W Cheadle, London
Mr V Roehr, Germany
Mr R F Roundell, London
Mr S H Clark, do
Mr and Mrs W Simpson, do
Mr W P Simpson, do
*Mr and Mrs H Hallum, do
Mr F M Lucas, do
* Mr and Mrs Dane, do
Mrs A Fraser, do
Miss Fraser, do
* Mr J Ramsden, England
* Mr J Goodfellow, do
*Mr and Mrs G Smyth, do
* Major G E Briggs, do
* Col Healy, do
* Mr R Peppin, do
Mr F Boothby, do
Miss Werthmuller, do
Mr A Briggs, Mount Abu
Miss Briggs, do
* Capt Chance, RA, Poona
* Lt H Harington, do
* Lt C E Phipps, RA, do
* Col S Rennick, Ellichpur
* Lt A E Haig
*Capt and Mrs J Christie, England
* Capt and Mrs K M Foss, England
Mr G de Schmid, England
Mr J Scott-Higgins, do
Mrs T A Barstow, U S A
*Cpt Horrocks, RA, Poona
Mr and Mrs E Murray, Calcutta
* Lt N S Bertie-Clay, RA
Mr and Mrs T Y Macey, Poona
Mr C B Dowley, Madras
Mr C Harding, N-W P
* Col Borrodaile, Poona
* Mr G Borrodaile, Jr, do
* Lt E Bell, do
* Major A W Elliott, do
* Lt R Montresor, do
Mr and Mrs G Curtis, do
* Major A Phillpotts, RA, Dinapore
Mr W Masters
Mrs Masters
Mr A M Jacob, Simla
Mr and Mrs A D Wilkins, Nagar
Mr and Mrs L Macdonald, Punjab
Miss Macdonald, Punjab

Mrs Homes, Punjab
Mrs Gordon, do
Capt and Mrs L Hunt Karachi
Capt and Mrs J Waller, R A, Bombay
Rev and Mrs J Hofner, M Coast
Rev Bowmann, M Coast
Rev F Kittle, do
Mr C J Jones
Mr G H Sharvell
Mrs C Weir, Punjab
Miss Gilbanks do
Mr W B Wright, S Mahratta
Dr Miss E J Cumming
Surgn Lt-Col and Mrs Salaman, Poona
Mr J H Finlayson, Poona
Mr H Lamb do
Mr H M Hewett do
Mr and Mrs T D Wilkins, Poona
Miss L Blackmar, Madras
The Hon'ble Mr Justice Knox, Allahabad
Mrs Knox, Allahabad
Mr R Know, Jr do
Mr W C Sharwell
Mr and Mrs A Shewan, C S, Bombay
Major and Mrs G Thunder, Bombay
Mrs R Shannon, Bombay
Mr M Strahl do
Col and Mrs F Hunter, C B, C S I, Bombay
Miss Hunter Bombay
Lt and Mrs W Vincent do
Mr C Nordlinger do
Mr G W Terry do
Mr J Montgomery do
Mr H Flemming do
Mrs M Colville do
Mr C Charrington do
Mr F V Zimmermann do
Mr A Francke do
Mr E Meurer do
Mr W Barrett, R I M do
Col F Nissen, Baroda
Mr J M Heyn Bombay
Mr J Jamieson do
Lt T Moss, I S C do
Mr C Cox do
Mr H P Deavins do
Mr D K Greig do
Mr J H Robinson do
Mr V E Booth do
* Mr T A Walker do
Mr J J Gazdur, B L do
Mr E A Goll do
*Major Suart, RHA, Poona
Mr R T Wingate, Karwar
Mr R C Westbrooke do
* Miss Udall, England
* Miss Liddell do

Residents left during the week marked thus (*)

THE famous horse Doncaster died last week at the Kisber Stud, Hungary. Originally, says the *Hawk*, the property of Mr. Merry, by whom he was bought as a yearling, Doncaster won the Derby of 1873. After further successes at Goodwood and Ascot as a four and five-year-old, the horse was sold to Mr. R. Peck for £10,000, and by him resold to the Duke of Westminster for £14,000. How cheap he was to the Duke, and [illegible]

BOMBAY RACES.

1ST DAY, SATURDAY, 27TH FEBRUARY, 182.

THE following horses are declared to start for this day's races:—

1ST RACE.—3-30 p.m.—"Mahaluxmi Stakes," Distance 1¼ mile.

Mr Woolmer's b eng m Stourbay, 9st 13lbs, Owner.
Aga Coochick Shah's b w m, Minnihaha, 9st 8lbs, Robinson.
Mr Chamundi's br w g Wizard, 9st 4lbs, Kendall.

2ND RACE.—4 p.m.—"Cowasjee Jehanghier Purse." Distance R. C.

Mr Maxwell's b a gal Bonnie Boy, 8st 13lbs, Thomson.
Mr Moochool Shah's ch a gal Ormonde, 8st 13lbs, Jacoo.
Mr Farmer's b a gal Warwick, 8st 12lb, Ahmed.
Aga Junghi Shah's g a gal Shamrock, 8st 10lbs, Ag S Shah.
Captain Harrison's b a gal Volunteer, 8st 10lbs, Kendall.

3RD RACE.—4-30 p.m.—"Eclipse Stakes." Distance ¾ mile.

Mr Woolmer's b a p Minton, 10st 3lbs, Owner.
Mr Cooverjee's bk a p Burmah, 9st 7lbs, Gibbs.
Aga Jungi Shah's b a p Success, 8st 12lbs, Pellaje.
Mr Cursetjee's g a p Haughty Boy, 8st 7lbs, Robison.
Mr Meher e g a p Special, 8st, Hobday.
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's b a p Gazee, 7st 13lbs, Ebrahim.
Mr Chamundi's g a p Common, 7st 11lbs Oomer.
Mr Moochool Shah's g a p Pekin, 7st 7lbs, Noor Mahomed.
Mr S A W's b a p Star, 6st 4lbs, Kama.

4TH RACE.—5 p.m.—"The Welter." Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Woolmer's b a h Lottery, 10st 10lbs, Owner.
Capt Anderson's b a h Mafeesh, 10st 8lbs, Capt. Welman.
Mr Gage's ch a h Rufus, 10st 5lbs, Mr. Beal.
M and F's b a h Bannu, 9st 4lbs, Mr May.
Mr Gordon's b a h Newminster, 9st 12lbs, Mr Bentinck.

5TH RACE.—5-30 p.m.—"Forbes Stakes."—Distance 2 miles.

Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a gal Turkish Flag, 9st. 12lbs, Ibrahim.
Mr Framjee's ch h Sirin, 9st 6lbs, Robinson.
Mr Hassan bin Budder's b a gal Patna, 8st 7lbs, Hobday.
Col. Willoughby's ch a h Vendetta, 8st. 8lbs, Gibbs.
Mr. Alibin Taleb's ch a gal Cocob, 8st. 8lbs, Kendall.
Amed M. Nursari's b a h Gaze, 8st., Saint.
Moochool Shah's ch a h Visitor, 7st. 12lbs. Thompson.
Mr. Ali bin Taleb's g a gal Tigris, 7st. 9lbs, Lutchman.
Mr. Abdoola bin Fara's b a h Merrily, 7st. 6lbs. Noor Mahomed.

6TH RACE.—6 p.m.—"The Gaye Cup." Distance 1 mile.

H. H. Aga Khan's b a h Tenebrusse, 8st. 10lbs.
Mr Framer's ch a h Sunbeam, 8st 5lbs, Gibbs.
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a h Holkar, 7st 13lbs, Ibrahim.
Mr Bomanjee Edulji's ch a h Alert, 7st 12lbs, A Wahed.
Mr Aga Jan's, ch a gal Ghanghi, 7st 11lbs, Oomer.
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's ch a h Dick Turpin, 7st 3lbs, Hobday.
Aga Junghi Shah's ch a h Red Jacket, 7st, Pillai.
Mr Cursetjee's ch a c Little John, 6st 13lbs, Jessa.

The ordinaries in connection with the above races was held yesterday evening at the Mahaluxmi Race Course. There was a good attendance and the bidding was unusually brisk. The following are the results of the stakes:—

ECLIPSE STAKES.

		Rs.
Value of Tickets sold		500
Star	sold for	35
Burmah	do.	145
Minton	do.	40
Special	do.	45
Gazee	do.	160
Haughty Boy	do.	150
Common	do.	30
Pekin	do.	25
Success	do.	65
	Total	1,195

FORBES STAKES.

		Rs.
Value of Tickets sold		500
Gaze	sold for	10
Visitor	do.	5
Vaudetta	do.	105
Turkish Flg	do.	140
Merrily	do.	85
Sirins	do.	150
Cocob Tiris, Ali Bin Taleb's stable	sold for	180
Patna	do.	150
	Total	1,325

THE WELTER STAKES.

		Rs.
Value of Tickets sold		400
Newminster	sold for	15
Bannum	do.	155
Rufus	do.	25
Mafeesh	do.	100
Lottery	do.	10
	Total	705

THE GAYE CUP.

		Rs.
Value of Tickets sold		500
Alert	sold for	30
Ghangi	do.	80
Little John	do.	50
Dick Trpin	do.	50
Sunbeau	do.	180
Holkar	do.	40
Tenebruse	do.	230
Red Jacket	do.	10
	Total	1,170

COWASJEE JEHANGIR PURSE.

		Rs.
Value of Tickets sold		500
Volunteer	sold for	35
Warwick	do.	210
Ormonde	do.	5
Shamrock	do.	70
Bonnie Boy	do.	40
	Total	860

FORBES STAKES—2ND LOTTERY.

		Rs.
100 Tickets at Rs. 5 each		500
Turkish Fla	sold for	140
Sirin	do.	110
(Ali Bin Taleb's stable)		
Patna	do.	200
Visitor	do.	15
Gaze	do.	5
Merrily	do.	70
Vandetta	do.	210
	Total	1,250

His Excellency Lord Harris is expected to be present at the race this afternoon. By the kind permission of H. E. the Governor, His Excellency's band will play during the afternoon.

DIVINE SERVICES.

QUINQUAGESIMA SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 28.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral)—Cruickshank in E. flat.—Hymns 210, 313 and 176.
4-45 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 161, 282 and 27. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Simper in F.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Choral, Matins and Sermon, (Parade Service).—Hymns 3, 197 and 251.
4-45 p.m.—Children's Service.—Hymns 162 and 331.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 185, 210 and 257.
Offertory for Children's Gift.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway.)

11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. J. A. Macdonald.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
(Byculla, Victoria Gardens.)
9 a.m.—Rev. E. M timer.
6 p.m.—Mr. R. H. Madden.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
10-15 a.m.—Native Service, Rev. S. Rahator.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

11 a.m.—Morning Service.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 303, 282 and 285. Psalm 95, Chant 5.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 7 and 246.
4-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 202, 234 and 142.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 210, 370 and 246.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 260, 213 and 308.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 180, 242 and 259.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
(Opposite Byculla Club.)

8 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sunday Services.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School with Bible Class for adults.
11 a.m.—Marathi Service.
Seats free. Cordial invitation to all.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Matins (plain).
7 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral)—Sermon by Rev. Br. Beale.
10 a.m.—Catechism—(Choral)—by Revd. Fr. Gardner.
6 p.m.—Evensong—(Choral)—Sermon by Rev. Fr. Biscoe.
Alms for Choir expenses.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

8 a.m.—Litany, Sermon and Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Hymns 196, 12 and 293, 2nd tune.
Hymn 294, 2nd tune.

ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH.
(Opposite main entrance to Prince's Dock.)

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 a.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s. s. Coralie in the Prince's Dock, on Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

MLLE. HELENA VACARESCO, the favourite Lady-in-waiting of the Queen of Roumania, whose engagement to Prince Ferdinand of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen (the Crown Prince of Roumania) caused such a commotion a few months ago, is, the *World* states, betrothed to a wealthy member of the well-known Cantacuzene family. Now that the destiny of this young lady has been comfortably settled, we may speedily expect to hear of the Crown Prince's betrothal to Princess Marie of [illegible]

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MR UPCOTT, Engineer-in Chief of the Gauhati-Lumding Railway, is at present in Calcutta arranging for the carriage of material for the line. He has begun the earthwork on the western section of the railway, and great efforts will be made to throw up the embankments before the rains. The eastern section runs through the Nambber forest, and work cannot be undertaken there until next cold weather.

THE Government of India have replied to a communication from the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce on the exchange question. The Chamber put forward a number of hypothetical conditions asking what action was likely to be taken by the Government in case the position was aggravated by the rise of certain new conditions. In reply they have been asked what suggestions they themselves have to make on the subject, with a view to lessening the financial difficulties due to the decline in the price of silver.

THE estimated cost of the cart-road from Kohima to Manipur is thirty-six lakhs, and it would appear doubtful whether so large a sum can be given by the Government of India for the work. The road from Nichuguard to Kohima will be completed with all expedition, so as to be fit for wheeled traffic, and when this has been done, the desirability of continuing it through to Manipur will be considered. In any case this second section will be so improved in the worst parts as to make the transport of supplies by pack animals as easy as possible. Rude but strong bridges can be built, as plenty of timber is obtainable on the spot, and the alignment here and there can be altered at comparatively small cost. Eventually, of course, a through road to Upper Burma will be made; but Government, in its present straitened state, will hesitate probably to commit itself definitely to the heavy expenditure connected with this project.

THE Lahore paper hears that the transfer of Mr. C S. Rivett-Carnac from Nagpur to Rangoon as Comptroller has been cancelled, and that Mr. C. E. Crawley will act as Comptroller of Burma during Mr. Biggs' absence on leave. Mr. Biddulph acts for Mr. Hamilton as Comptroller of India Treasuries, and Babu Rajaninath Ray for the former as Deputy Comptroller-General. Mr. Hart, on return from leave, acts as Deputy Auditor-General, and Mr. G. D. Puddumjee as Deputy Accountant-General, Bombay.

WITH regard to the relations of the Public Works Department and the Commission in Burma, on which the Chief Commissioner issued a circular some months since, it is understood that fresh orders have been issued by which the subordination of the former to the latter has been largely abrogated.

SIR EDMOND FREEMANTLE has accepted the command of the Channel Squadron on the completion of Admiral Sir Culme Seymour's period of office.

A REMARKABLE case of alleged wholesale poisoning is reported from the village of La Selve. Virginie Cayre, an old woman of eighty years of age, has been arrested on a charge of making away with a number of her relatives with whom she resided, with a view, it is thought, to inherit their property. A year ago the eldest son of the family died in a mysterious manner, and last week he was followed by his father. Lately the mother and two children fell ill, and finally the authorities caused the body of Cayre to be exhumed, and as a consequence of the examination of the corpse ordered the old woman's arrest.

THE Empress of Russia, according to the *World*, will probably go to Algiers for a few weeks towards the end of this month, to join her second son, the Grand Duke George, who is in a most precarious state of health. The Grand Duke is passing the winter at El Biar, a village within a few miles of Algiers, where he occupies the villa Calorame, which is perhaps the finest villa in the country.

EXTOLERS of the beauties of the Riviera would find their remarks a little out of season just now, as, from latest accounts, the weather there is simply wretched. With a bright sun shining, the wind is very high and bitterly cold. Clouds of dust are carried by the wind and fill the eyes, nose, and ears; two or three baths a day being required to keep comfortable.

A FEW years ago, a London journalist was offered ten pounds per week for "an exclusive Society sensation" to be cabled to a New York paper every Saturday afternoon, and he was not required to vouch for the accuracy of his particulars, or even for any foundation, in fact, of the dainty dishes he was expected to serve up for the Sunday breakfast of the American sensation-seeker. Thus it is that the American papers have a happy knack of publishing the fullest details of English Society scandals of which we have never even heard in London, and introducing names of peers and peeresses, country lords, honourables, and baronets (they ignore knights), which are not to be found in Burke or Debrett. A new departure has recently been taken by a New York journal that professes, and is supposed, to have the largest circulation of any daily paper in the world. It recently published a *resume*, covering a whole page, of all the Society scandals which have been actually brought to light in England during the past few years, with elaborate details, accompanied by portraits, such as no English paper would venture to give. About two-thirds of these particulars are true; the other third is either "all highly coloured," as the street vendors of cheap literature say, or has originated in the fertile brain of a New York journalist. But, says *Woman*, the two-thirds are quite enough, and as they relate only to those who move or have moved in the best English Society, to give a correct state of our English Society morals they might well be multiplied by four.

OWING to representations made to Her Majesty by the Earl and Countess of Zetland, two *Levees* and two Drawing Rooms will be held during the coming season at Dublin Castle. It is not likely, however, that any balls will be given there. At the first *Levee* and Drawing Room mourning will be worn.

LORD GREVILLE will hunt the Westmeath Hounds for another season, at any rate, and at the earnest entreaty of the supporters of the hunt has consented to withdraw his resignation of the mastership.

THE news that the Cambridge boat is out on the Cam already is causing Oxford men in town some little alarm. Their own colleges are closed for a fortnight longer than usual in consequence of influenza. The Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race will most likely be rowed on April 9, and the time of the event will be about five o'clock in the evening. Mr. J. F. Rowlatt, owing to ill-health, is out of the boat altogether; consequently last year's president, Mr. Ellin, has again taken office. The Light Blue stroke is confident of turning the tables on his opponents this season, and he certainly has a good lot to back him, but they will be longer in training than Oxford, and will require careful watching against being over-trained.

THE Duke and Duchess of St. Albans left Southampton on Wednesday in the Royal Mail steamer Don for Trinidad, where they will join Lord and Lady Brassey on board the Sunbeam, and with them will proceed to Jamaica. The Sunbeam has encountered some very heavy weather since leaving Gibraltar, and her latest experiences of the Mediterranean have been the reverse of pleasant.

AT Monte Carlo, writes a Society paragraphist, there has recently been high play. Comte Potocki and Mr. Landauer were at one time large winners, but I doubt if either of them will go away so. Schneider, Berlin banker, is also attacking heavily; he generally manages to carry off a few thousands.

PRINCE VICTOR DHULEEP SINGH was returning from Beaulieu the other week in an open carriage; descending a hill the horses took fright, and ran away. The Prince would in all probability have been killed, had not Mr. Childers, vice-manager of the English Bank, thrown himself on to the reins, and, although dragged and bruised, clung on to them till the coachman was enabled to pull the horses up.

MEDITERRANEAN yachtsmen will rejoice to hear that the Earl of Dunraven has decided, at the eleventh hour, to sail in the Valkyrie. Having been fitted out at Wivenhoe, she left Southampton for Gibraltar, whence she is to sail for the south of France. Cranfield, of Maid Marion fame, will sail her, as he did last season.

PRINCESS MARGARET of Prussia, who has been selected in certain high circles as the bride of Prince George of Wales, has the distinction of being the only pretty Prussian princess. She will be twenty-two on April 22, and is dowered to the extent of £100,000.

FIRST catch your hare, observes *Truth*. That those who were intent upon presenting marriage presents to Princess May should now devote their money to providing her with a dower has always seemed very reasonable; but it strikes one as a little too early to discuss what form the dower is to take; indeed, the scheme appears to be hanging fire. A gentleman writes to the *Times* to suggest that the Chiswick villa of the Duke of Devonshire should be bought for her. If she has no income, she might, he says, let it. What nonsense! A huge house is a white elephant, and to present an elephant to any one who is without the means to feed it is the very climax of [illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Kentingern, 1,613 tons, Captain C Henderson, cleared yesterday for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J C Tice, will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Home, Mrs Gordon, Mrs. Major and infant, and 67 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Kentigern	1614	Henderson	A	J Mackintosh & Co
" Cy. of Dublin	2150	Greenhorn	B	Sir C Forbes & Co
" Avoca	904	Nacoda	D	A Munji
" W. Jacket	1404	Care	F	Cursetji and Eduiji
" Umballa	1242	Lewis	H J	M Mackenzie & Co
" Brahmani		Nacoda	L	Shepherd & Co.
" Assam	1611	Browne	M	P & O S N Co
" Etona	1613	Welch		W & A Graham & Co
" Coralie	1881	Bennington		Beyts Craig & Co
HARBOUR WALL.				
S.S. Bheema		Nacoda		Shepherd & Co

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44'3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44'3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Indrani	2337	Burkill	1	K Nixon & Co
" Asia	2322	Laird	2	W & A Graham & Co
" R. Rubattino	3044	Giacomo	3	F Bozzoni
" Nizam	1615	Langbourne	4	P & O Co
" Imperatrix	2334	Egger	7	A Lloyds & Co
" Aspatria	1836	Veale	8	C Eduljee.
" Etolia	2113	Jones	9	K Nixon & Co
" Mameluke	1702	Gill	10	K Nixon & Co
" Kirby Hall	1688	Phillips	13	E Bates
" T. Heymann	1550	Pernam	16	J Mackintosh & Co
" Clio	1779	Niel	16	Finlay Muir & Co
MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.				
H. M. Cr. Mowe	90	Von Halfern		German man-of-war

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Asia (s)	Laird	Liverpool, &c.
	Nizam (s)	Leftwich	Calcutta, &c.
	H M S Euphrates	Bromley	England.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Kentigern, Henderson, for Hamburg.
" Karagola, Tice, for Karachi, &c.

The steamer Ionia began to load yesterday for Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.				
22	Ship Hebe	Roheahl	Hamburg, Nov 15.	
	Barques	Green	Santos, Dec 29.	

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 22.—Steamers City of Cambridge and Camorta.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.		
21	Virawas	Calcutta.
	Katorias	Rangoon.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 25.

Waller, Capt, Bo Ord Dept, on leave, from Karachi.
Merriman, Col, Bo. R E, on leave, from Poona.
Scott, Lt, Bo, King's Own York L I, on leave, from Deolali.
Betham, Lt, Bo, 8th Inft, on leave, from Ahmednagar.

FEBRUARY 26.

Hoper Dixon, Surg-Capt, Bo. Med staff, on leave, from Poona
Dann, Lt and Adjt, 16th Bo L I, on leave, from Poona.
Clayton, Vety-Lt, Col. Bo. B V D, on duty, from Poona.
Williams, Capt, Beng. R A, on furlough, from Simla.
Hayman, Surg-Capt, Bo Med staff, on leave, from Deolali.
Lowdell, Surg Maj, Bo. I M D, on furlough, from Poona.
Godfrey, Capt, 9th Bo I, on leave, from Mhow.
Broome, Capt, 9th Bo I, on leave, from Mhow.
Ducat, Capt, 2nd Bo, Poona Horse, on leave from Sirur.
Unwin, Lt, Mn, 2nd Suffolk Regt, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Lockhart Muro, Lt, Bo, Poona Horse, on leave, from Sirur.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 24.

Jellett, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, to Poona.

FEBRUARY 25.

Carleton, Surg-Capt, Burmah Med Staff, on duty, to Burmah

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 27th February, 1892.

1. Members are requested to apply for tickets as early as possible and to register the names of the extra guests' tickets.

Those who are unable to attend the Ball themselves can obtain tickets for guests, which are obtainable from Sergt-Major Chart and Sergt-Major J. Beckering. Any information required will be given by Gunner C. E. Phillimore, Hony Secretary, Ball Committee.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 27th February, 1892.

1. The Regiment will parade for drill under the Adjutant at the Cruickshank Road, end of the Esplanade, at 5 p.m., to-day, the 27th instant. All Recruits and Cadets are specially requested to attend. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road and Girgaum at 4 p.m. and those met on the way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amounts on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their Tram Tickets. Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram Cars to-day, the 27th inst, as follows:—

Byculla and Byculla Scottish Schools:—One double car to leave Victoria Gardens, at 4 p.m.

St. Mary's School:—One double and single car to leave Victoria Gardens, at 4 p.m.

This parade will count as a Commanding officer's one.

2. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "F" Company:—No. 3248 Vol. M. C. De Silva and No. 3249 Vol. J. Dipper.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members are requested to send their head-ropes and carbine buckets to Messrs. Dunnett and Co., as early as possible, for the necessary alterations to be made.

2. The annual camp will be held at Santa Cruz from the 12th to the 19th March, both days inclusive.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major
and Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Rifles.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 26.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—30 cases stout, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 30 cases stout, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Asia s—150 cases ale, Cutler Palmer and Co; 270 cases whisky, Sorabjee Cowasjee; 200 cases whisky, Dhunjebhoy, Cowasjee; and 10 hogsheads ale, William Bell and Co.
Niagara s—99 cases whisky, Edulji Bazonjee.

FROM LONDON.

Rome s—10 cases varnish, C Rajbhoy and Co; 9 cases varnish M A Hoosen; 30 cases almond oil, Eujene Meiffre; 70 cas oilmenstores &c, E Russoolee; 26 cases oilmenstores, Rajanbhoy Heerjee Mooljee and Co; 4 cases medicine, Hajee Moosa Sulleman and Sons, 10 cases champagne, Ewart Latham and Co.
Carthage s—5 cases confectionery, N S Pochajee and Co.

FROM BREMEN.

Rome s—20 cases beer, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Rome s—50 cases brandy, Walter Nutter and Co; and 50 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—3 hogsheads rectified spirit, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Raventhaler s—10 cases perfumed spirit, Maneckjee Dadabhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall s—42 bales wool, C H B Forbes and Co; 599 bales twist waste and 65 bales gunny-rags, E Butterworth and Co; 10 cases condiments and 3 casks chutnee, M Poonjajee and Sons; 7 bales wool and 51 bales goat hair, C. Jooma and Co; 1,000½ cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 3,00 cwts bonemeal, E C Nanjee; 12) cwts coir yarn, Jevraj Laljee; 1 bale cotton, and 2,001 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Rome s—7 cwts ivory, Chand Moosa; 1 box gold bars, (Rs. 66,200) Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; 4 boxes gold bars (185.7-0) 2 boxes silver coins, B. Cursetjee; 8½ cwts cardamomseed, D. Mowjee; and 7½ cwts ivory, N. Javerchand.

FOR HULL.

Clio s—2,900 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co; 1,200 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 1000, cwts myrabollams S. Kharaj; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Etona s—220 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co; 320 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 4,002 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 121 bales hemp and 14 bales cotton (silk), Nathu Laljee; 700 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co; 700 cwts wheat, Nansy Khairaz and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Coralie s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 495 bales cotton, Glad and Co; 10,005 cwts linseed, Beyts Craig and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, Hugs Schever and Co; 330 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 800 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.
Kentigern s—103 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Indrani s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Hajeen s—100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 255 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 1,000 cwts rapeseed and 625 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.
R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co 1,999 cwts wheat and 199½ cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Therese Heymann s—276 cwts myrabollams, E Spinner and Co; 110 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR ANCONA.

R Rubattino s—600 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nizam s—25 bags wheat flour, Sassoon J David and Co; 25 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 50 bales twist, P F Talati; 50 tons old iron, R. Vallubdas; 25 cwts onions, The Onion Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nizam s—5 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Nizam s—95 bales cotton, N Nowrojee.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Sirdhana s—825 bales cotton, B Hurdial; 406 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 26th February, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	26	2	6 p.m.	..	50
Teheran	26	2	55 p.m.	..	17

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 26th February, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	45	..	4
" Kurrachee	..	7	..	1
" Madras	..	31	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, FEB. 25.

10 p.m. [illegible] 77·5

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 26TH OF FEBRUARY, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·909	N E	3	78·5	55·8	42	..	2·19	−0·84
Agra	29·904	S E	4	82·5	55·0	47	..	0·86	+0·02
Cawnpore	29·915	E S E	4	81·5	50·0	53	..	..	..
Allahabad	29·887	E N E	4	83·9	50·0	53	..	1·57	−0·11
Jhansi	29·872	Calm.	3	86·0	58·2	45	..	1·03	+0·36
Jacobabad	29·993	S	6	80·4	41·1	44	..	0·22	−0·12
Karachi	29·973	N E	9	84·0	60·9	37	..	0·83	−0·32
Ajmere	29·970	N E	6	82·7	52·7	80	..	1·73	..
Deesa	29·950	W N W	7	91·2	54·0	74	..	0·37	+0·18
Rajkote	29·985	W N W	6	88·9	55·0	68	..	0·50	..
Veraval	29·985	N N W	11	9·8	57·8	61	..	..	..
Neemuch	[illegible]	Calm.	7	84·7	50·9	35	..	0·63	..
Indore	29·96	Calm.	3	86·5	49·1	21	..	1·00	−0·18
Saugor	29·898	S	3	84·5	55·8	38	..	2·47	−1·72
Jubbulpur	29·941	S E	3	83·4	52·9	65	..	2·13	−0·18
Hoshangabad	29·945	S W	4	87·3	55·8	44	..	1·62	−1·13
Khandwa	29·964	Calm.	2	90·7	56·6	29	..	1·03	−0·34
Raipur	29·923	W N W	6	85·5	60·7	47	..	1·43	−1·72
Nagpur	[illegible]	E N E	5	90·8	52·3	40	..	[illegible]	−1·44
Amraoti	29·902	E N E	4	92·9	56·9	83	..	1·20	−1·89
Akola	29·937	N W	3	93·0	58·1	49	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
Surat	29·951	N N W	L	91·5	55·6	59	..	0·33	−0·23
Malegaon	29·978	W N W	5	93·8	54·9	79	..	1·51	−1·34
Bombay	29·932	N N E	14	88·6	70·6	55	..	0·80	−0·28
Poona	[illegible]	Calm.	7	96·0	58·5	26	..	1·95	−0·39
Sholapore	29·901	N	8	97·7	62·0	25	..	1·81	−1·81
Ratnagiri	29·900	N	H	86·9	67·9	46	..	0·34	−0·37
Belgaum	29·923	Calm.	..	91·8	61·9	49	..	2·00	−0·49
Goa	29·909	Calm.	6	87·1	72·4	95	..	..	..
Karwar	29·905	E	3	86·7	67·9	86	..	3·15	−2·81
Mangalore	29·910	N N E	2	88·8	73·9	81	..	3·69	−1·73
Calicut	29·899	N N E	8	89·3	74·5	77	..	[illegible]	−3·62
Cochin	29·898	Calm.	M	90·5	75·6	77	0·01	13·51	−1·29
Bangalore	29·962	S E	4	89·2	62·9	79	..	[illegible]	+4·07
Secunderabad	29·948	E N E	4	95·2	66·1	75	..	2·99	−2·08
Masuliptm.	29·938	S E	3	87·6	74·0	88	..	8·59	−8·01
Bellary	29·899	Calm.	5	96·5	69·4	45	..	2·51	−1·79
Cuddapah	29·912	Calm.	..	99·2	72·7	56	..	6·93	−6·40
Madras	29·917	E	10	86·2	78·1	79	..	24·63	..
Coimbatore	29·944	N E	7	91·8	73·3	91	..	5·98	−3·54
Trichinopoly	29·939	N E	4	95·0	73·9	80	..	11·23	−6·55
Negapatam	29·904	N E	9	87·0	77·2	70	..	32·93	+1·05
Colombo (25th Feb.)	29·917	W	6	86·5	78·0	75	0·31	24·80	+13·34

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed very irregularly. There has been a brisk to rapid fall at Agra, Allahabad, Jhansi, Saugor, Jubbulpore and Nagpur, a rapid rise at Jacobabad, and a moderate or slight rise or fall in other places. Readings are relatively high at Jacobabad, and low in the North-West Provinces and at Saugor, Nagpur, Ratnagiri, and Cuddapah. The baric gradients are moderate to slight, and the isobars indicate the existence of a small depression in the North-West Provinces and a small area of low pressure at Ratnagiri. The barometer reads below the normal everywhere. Abnormals indicate that the low pressure area over the Indus Valley has moved south-eastwards and now lies in the Central and North-West Provinces. The low pressure area shown by abnormals on and off the Coromandel Coast in yesterday's report still exists. Winds around the depression are feebly cyclonic, while north-westerly, north-easterly, south-easterly and south westerly currents prevail elsewhere. The force has been moderate to fresh at Veraval, Bombay, Madras and Negapatam, and generally light in other places, Jacobabad reports a gale of wind and Ratnagiri a strong wind. This morning, the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Karwar and 8 at Bombay, Secunderabad and Hoshangabad. The maximum temperature variations are small everywhere. The highest maximum was 99° at Cuddapah. Nights are very hot at most stations in the Madras Presidency, and very cool in the Indus Valley and Central India, at Allahabad, Amraoti and Surat. Elsewhere the minimum temperature varies from the normal by small amounts only. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Jacobabad (41°) Humidity changes continue to be irregular and the skies are partially clouded in Mysore, at most stations in the Madras Presidency and at Calicut, Karwar and Sholapur. A few drops of rain have fallen at Cochin. The chart shows a depression in the North-West Provinces and the weather there is unsettled. There are, however, no clouds, and no rain seems likely at present. A low pressure [illegible] Ratnagiri, but the gradients [illegible] derably and moderate winds [illegible] low pressure area which [illegible] Coromandel Coast shows that [illegible] that coast, and at [illegible] Elsewhere [illegible] to be fine and settled.

HUTCHINSON, [illegible]
Meteorological [illegible]

The [illegible] but the [illegible] rise in the northern [illegible], and in the north [illegible] fall in the central parts of [illegible] depression, extending [illegible] over the North-West [illegible] is moving from west to east across Northern India. The wind is [illegible] in North-Western India, whereas the east and south of the Peninsula [illegible] elsewhere. The force [illegible] and gales [illegible] experienced [illegible] parts of Northern India. [illegible] temperature had fallen fast in the [illegible] Sind; slowly in Bengal, Burma, [illegible] elsewhere. Slight snow has f[illegible] slight rain at Cochin and Well[illegible] will probably occasion [illegible] hills, and perhaps some rain at [illegible] is following the storm eastwa[illegible]

CALENDAR.—FEBRUARY—1892.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon	February	[illegible]
First Quarter	March	6
Full Moon	"	13
Last Quarter	"	21
New Moon	"	28

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun rise.	Sun set.	High Water.	Low Water.
Sat. 27	Bombay Races, 1st Day. Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club. Half Yearly General Meeting, Byculla Club, 6 p.m. Bombay United S. and W. Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Parsee Gymkhana Lawn Tennis Tournament. Fillis' Circus, opening night, 9 p.m.	H. M. 6 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sun. 28	Quinquagesima or Shrove Sunday. Arrival of the English Mail per s. s. Siam,*	6 21	6 5	11 34m —	5 31m 5 30 a
Mon. 29	Race Lotteries. Lady Harris's Fancy Dress Ball. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Dr. Barry's Lecture on the Principles of Chemical Analysis, 5-30 p.m. Bombay Legislative Council, 3-30 p.m.	6 20	6 5	0 4m 0 19 a	6 8m 6 19 a
March. Tues. 1	Bombay Races, 2nd Day. Completion Tansa Duct Works. Novelty Theatre: Bombay A. Club, 9 p.m. David Mills Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Elphinstone High School, Distribution of Prizes by Lord Harris, 5-30 p.m.	6 19	6 6	0 40m 1 3 a	6 41m 6 48 a
Wed. 2	Municipal Standing Committee, 2 p.m. Race Lotteries. Annual Meeting, Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, 5 p.m.	6 19	6 6	1 16m 1 45 a	7 16m 7 28 a
Thurs. 3	Club Cup Race, Back Bay Baths. Bombay Races, 3rd Day. Arrival of Commander-in-Chief, 1 a.m. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. British Empire Manufacturing Co., Meeting, 3 p.m.	6 18	6 6	1 53m 2 37 a	7 54m 8 11 a
Fri. 4	Race Lotteries. Bombay Volunteer Artillery Ball Town Hall. Fancy Fetes, Malabar Point.	6 17	6 7	2 32m 3 32 a	8 38m 9 3 a

* Left Aden on Monday at 8 p.m.

A STARTLING wolf story comes from Potenza, the chief town of the district of the Basilicata, ninety miles east-south-east of Naples, and on the eastern declivity of the Apeninnes. A public carriage was assailed in broad daylight by seven wolves, who tore one of the horses in pieces, but were at last put to flight, with the loss of two of their number, by the revolvers of the travellers.

THE fact that the Emperor William met with a rather serious accident during his recent shooting-excursion has been kept very quiet indeed. The Emperor, while engaged in a wild-boar hunt, slipped, and fell heavily on his right arm which was so severely bruised and sprained that it had to be kept in a sling for two days, and his Majesty was advised to rest it for a longer period. This accident might have had grave results, for the Emperor's left arm is absolutely useless.

THE German Emperor is dealing out with great profusion, but not (*Vanity Fair* considers) with so much judgment as his grandfather. In 1890, 1,496 Orders were distributed; in 1891 these figures went up with a rush to 1,708; while in the recent distributions 1,741 persons were the recipients of these distinctions. At the same time, it seems rather curious that scarcely anybody but military and other persons in State positions should have [illegible]

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

POCKET ANEROIDS or BAROMETERS.—A very useful Instrument in a compact form, to wear in the Pocket. Will measure instantaneously a difference in altitude of 10 feet. To be had at Rs. 35, Rs. 45, Rs. 60 to Rs. 120. The more expensive ones are by Dr. A. Menist. —MARCKS & Co., Limited, Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

TEAS—NEW NEILGHERRY TEAS.—Congou at 9 as., Souchong 12 as., Pekoe, Re. 1-2; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-8, per lb.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

BEAUTIFUL DRESS and Ornamental Embroidery of real Gold and Silver, also Cushions and Table Centres in some material at prices from Rs. 12 and upwards.—S. J. TELLERY & Co., 8, Esplanade, Fort.

WANTED, a first-class PRINTER, one who thoroughly understands his work. Apply to FRED AHRLE and Co., Photographers, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED for the Punjab a good practical Mechanical ENGINEER. A Parsi with some knowledge of sugar refining preferred. Permanency to good man. Apply personally or by letter to Mr. H. S. ELWORTHY, Watson Hotel.

RECEIVED MUSICAL ALBUMS, of superior kinds, Ornamental or Plain of different sizes Rs. 20,25,30,35,40 to Rs. 100.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Myself and son have stayed at the Alexandra Hotel for more than a month, and during that time we found the Hotel a home. The Proprietor is obliging; same the servants. The accommodation good, and food far superior to other Hotels where I have stayed. The charges are very reasonable.—W. H. JOLLY, P. W. D.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Suited for large and small Presents to Friends at Home.—Designs and Shapes purely Oriental—School of Art Compound, Esplanade.

JUST UNPACKED.—CADBURY'S COCOA in ¼ lb. tins each As. 9 only; ½ lb. tins each Re 1 only. All other sorts of Cocoa kept in stock.—PEARSE and Co., Bombay.

BONA FIDE Auction Sale of Mr. P. G. Ashdown's furniture, billiard table, Schiedmayer's Piano, Garden, etc., at Belvedere Hill, Mazagon, THIS DAY, at 1 p. m.

DOG-CART (English-built) and Strong Arab PONY to be SOLD at Bennett's Auction Sale TO-DAY.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

RIPON HOTEL Occupies the Finest and most central position in Mahableshwar. Best accommodation and Excellent Cuisine. Within Easy Walking distance of the Club, Gymkhana, and all the Public Buildings and Offices.

RACE VIEW HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Have OPENED, for Gentlemen and Ladies next door to Lord Reay Villa.

COTTAGE PIANO (Soundy and Co.) nearly new. Cost Rs. 650, what offers? Owner going home. "M. B. J.," care of this Office.

FIRE-PROOF SAFE, fitted with Chubb's Patent Lock, 2 drawers and shelf, inside measurement 40 by 20 inches. Almost new, to be seen at 60, Tamarind Lane.

WHITE FLANNEL SHIRTS.—Fine Twill or Plain Shrunk Saxony, with silk bands to Collar, Rs. 8-8 cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

STANDARD TEA KETTLES.—Just received a Consignment of these Fashionable Tea Machines on High Iron Stands, with or without Table—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

THE INDIAN SQUARE PIANO, the very best Square Piano for the Indian Climate, with all latest improvements, Rs. 650.—S. ROSE and Co., Bombay.

R[illegible] Aerated Waters. [illegible] Waters, per dozen, [illegible] Waters, per dozen. [illegible] Street, Fort, and

[illegible] A, with immediate [illegible] upper-storied BUNGALOW, [illegible] office. Also from [illegible] upper-storied BUNGALOW [illegible] Apply to PROPRIETORS,

[illegible] a well furnished [illegible] occupation of Lieut. Hodg-[illegible] cart, Victoria and Horse [illegible] "W. G. T.," care of this

[illegible] HALL, TO BE [illegible] Apply S. D. DUBASH.

[illegible] OR UNFURNISH-[illegible] HOUSE, 8 Bed and 4 [illegible] Billiard Room, Conserva-[illegible] particulars apply Lt.-Col-[illegible] Hill, Middlesex, or Lt.

[illegible] MIDWIFE, LADIES' [illegible] NURSE. Address Cama

[illegible]—TICKETS for [illegible] for the Meeting and [illegible] to LUDHA EBRAIM

E[illegible] numerous testimonials of [illegible] or MIXTURE. Surg.-Maj. [illegible] remedy. Surg.-Maj Re-[illegible] efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., [illegible] Freemasonry in India) :—[illegible] use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor [illegible] Water Works :—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq, Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

BEST LEATHER, STRONG AND NEAT WORKMANSHIP Solid Double Leather Trunk, Mr. A. Landale's Pattern 32" by 20" by 10" Rs. 45; Single Harness Brass Mount Rs. 30. Double Harness Rs. 60; Hunting Saddle complete, Rs. 20. Apply to RAM LALL BROTHERS formerly Dunkee Lall and Sons, Cawnpore.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla, No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectively invited.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply "SUPERINTENDENT," "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED AMERICAN WALTHAM Silver Keyless WATCHES, in new patent dust-proof cases; lever Movement, expansion Balance, fitted with non-magnetic hairspring. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Price Rs. 35, only.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Ry., Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

STEEL BOILERS.

LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPES

NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—30' by 7' by 110lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our works under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with *Manchester Steam Users Association Specification.*

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRONWORKS, BOMBAY.

BROOKS AND DOXEY,
LATE SAMUEL BROOKS,
MANCHESTER, JANUARY 1st, 1892.

WE have the pleasure to notify that the COTTON MACHINERY BUSINESS hitherto carried on at the UNION IRON WORKS, WEST GORTON, The Junction Iron Works, Newton Heath, and 15, Market Street, Manchester, under the style of

"SAMUEL BROOKS,"

will as and from the 1st of January, 1892, be owned and continued by us SAMUEL HERBERT BROOKS and RICHARD ALEXANDER DOXEY, under the style of

"BROOKS AND DOXEY."

Every effort will be made in the future to conduct the business as efficiently as hitherto, and a continuance of the support of present customers is cordially solicited.

Both works are well equipped with a large and most modern Plant, and we are exceptionally well laid out for the execution of all orders for Carding Engines, Preparing, Spinning, Winding, Doubling, Reeling, Bundling, &c., Machinery.

BROOKS AND DOXEY.

With reference to the above Advertisement the Undersigned shall be happy to furnish on application prices and particulars of the Machinery manufactured by Messrs. BROOKS and DOXEY (late Mr. Samuel Brooks).

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents, Bombay,
10, Meadow Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF CARRIAGES, HORSE, AND PONY.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 27th February, 1892, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes & Medows Streets, Fort, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H.C., and in re-Lilladhur Shamjee, an insolvent, consisting of one victoria, with horse and harness, and one brougham with pony and harness.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, February 27, 1892.

JUNIOR ARMY AND NAVY STORES, LD.,
YORK HOUSE, LONDON.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY,
Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S
RECEPTION ROOM IN RAMPART ROW

IS fitted with the most approved appliances for Testing the Sight, utilized by a novel method patented by Mr. S. Lawrence, which is specially designed to ensure accuracy, while promoting the comfort of visitors under examination. After this has been done and the necessary measurements noted

Lawrence and Mayo's specially adapted Spectacles can be prepared accordingly, and thus prepared, can be depended upon to meet the particular requirements of each individual case.

The distinction between the above methods of practical Ophthalmic Opticians, and those of the mere vendor of Spectacles, is obvious. The latter imports them for sale, and his object is achieved when he has induced the customer to buy; any glaring unsuitability becomes the occasion of ingenious apology or persuasion; the smart salesman rises superior to such a trifle as the jeopardy of his customer's eyesight, if he even understands the danger, and then by way of correction, would come directly off his profit. The practical Optician, on the other hand, first ascertains the defect, and, if it depends on the refraction, prepares the proper glasses to correct it. Both indeed work for the professional Oculist though in different ways; one makes Patients for him, the other makes the Spectacles for his Patients.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS TO H. E. THE VICEROY,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LONDON.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SHAPOOR N. BHEDWAR,
PHOTOGRAPHER
TO
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
AND
H. R. H. PRINCE CHRISTIAN
AND FAMILY,
AWARDED
FOURTEEN MEDALS,
INCLUDING
TWO CHAMPIONSHIP GOLD MEDALS
CHALLENGE SILVER CUP,
AND
SEVERAL DIPLOMAS
FOR
ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHY,

Together with Certificates for Ordinary and Honours' Grade Examinations in Technique and Science of Photography in Lighting and Posing, Re-Touching, &c.

MR. BHEDWAR begs to state that his STUDIO, constructed on Scientific principles,

IS NOW OPEN,

And he has much confidence in inviting an Inspection of his work.

HOURS OF BUSINESS:
8-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SWISS LODGE, CUMBALLA HILL.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being mild in operation, tonic in their action they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in boxes ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having these and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

WM. HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.
Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Used twice a week it lasts for a long time. It has already been tried by many persons with great success. Changes red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity of the two Bottles (or one bottle) lasts for 12 days. Price Rs. 3 per the two Bottles; or per doz. Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is cheaper than the price of Carbolic Acid. I will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or keep them from approaching it. It has been tried at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-1 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
8F, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 26.

THE activity in Wheat referred to in our last report has since subsided in presence of a downward movement in that staple on the other side; and export business generally has relapsed into a state of dulness. Cotton has been in but small enquiry from shippers, and in less demand by the Mills, in a dull and daily declining market; while Seeds have remained without animation, Linseed having declined in value. The short receipts of Cotton of the new crop compared with last season's arrivals are now over 300,000 bales. Exchange has fluctuated to the extent of ⅛d. during the week; but compared with our quotations of last Friday, rates closed this evening 1-32d. higher for Bank Bills, and the same for private paper. Four per cent. Government Paper is 1-16d. lower.

FREIGHTS have been quiet, with quotations barely supported; but they are now steady, with rates maintained, though with not much demand from shippers. The volume of business passing in Imports is considerably below the average at this time of the year; but there has been no important change in the position of staple goods during the week.

MONEY.—*A diminution of 25 lakhs in the Cash Balance*, shown by the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs, issued on Monday afternoon, bringing the balance down to 130 lakhs, although greater by some 21 lakhs, than that disclosed by the previous Return, did not indicate any increase in the trade demand for Money during the week caused by the figures under notice. There had been withdrawals of Private Deposits, larger, by about 5½ lakhs, than those in the previous week; but, on the other hand, the increase on Bills Discounted had been but slight, while Loans had diminished by over 11¾ lakhs, making the net increase in trade requirements about 22½ lakhs, against 31½ lakhs in the week preceding. The balance was further reduced in the past week by considerable withdrawals from Public Deposits; but these were partly counter-balanced by a further realization of Government Securities. No reason has, apparently, arisen for making any advance in the rates of the Bank of Bombay meantime, and the minimum remains at 5 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE.—The receipt of lower quotations for Silver caused this market to open with a weaker feeling on last mail day, and a small amount of three months' sight Credits was placed at 1s. 3 31-32d. for March delivery; but this could not be repeated, and rates coming steadier from Calcutta, they also advanced here 1-32d. from the opening quotations. Business, however, was limited both ways, but the market closed steady. On Monday things had a firmer aspect, Silver having come higher from New York, and a moderate amount of private Paper was placed at 1s. 4 1-16d. for three months' sight Credit, for March delivery in one direction; and in the absence of any demand for Bank Paper, this price was raised to 1s. 4 3-32d., at which again a moderate amount was placed. Bank Remittance, meantime, being without enquiry gradually rose from 1s. 3 27-32d. for Telegraphic and 1s. 3⅞d. for demand, to 1s. 3 15-16d. and 1s. 3 31-32d. respectively, and Credits followed up to 1s. 4⅛d., at which, however, nothing further transpired. Monday's closing rate for Credits was named at opening on Tuesday, say 1s. 4⅛d. quotations for Bank remittance having been rather easier at 1s. 3 29-32d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 15-16d. for Demand; but no Private Paper coming out at the above quotation the rate for three months' sight Credits soon became 1s. 4 3-32d. and there having been a moderate enquiry for Bank Remittance, this also receded, say, to 1s. 3⅞d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 29-32d. for Demand, but the amount of business put through was but small either way, and the market closed quiet. On Wednesday the market opened with an unsettled feeling at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 3 29-32d. for Telegraphic, 1s. 4⅛d. having been the best rate for three months' sight Credits. Very little business, however, took place, most of the Banks having been disposed to await the result of Council Bill allotments. Yesterday morning the market was quiet but steady in presence of rather higher quotations for Silver from London and New York, but the tone became weaker as the day advanced, and rates closed partially 1-32d. below the opening quotations, little business having transpired either way. This morning the market was weaker at opening, with quotations 1-32d. lower all round, and in the absence of any great demand for Bank Remittance, the reduced rates for the same were partially maintained; but private Bills having been scarce, buyers were soon found at 1s. 4 1-16d., at which rate only a very moderate amount of paper came out. The Market closed quiet but steady, with the credit rate quoted also forward, as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 3 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 7-8d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 31-32d.	"
Do. 4 do.	1s. 3 1-4d.	"
Do. 6 do.	1s. 4 1-16d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-16d.	"
Do. 6 do.	1s. 4 3-16d.	"
Documents 3 do.	1s. 4 3-32d.	"
Do. 6 do.	1s. 4 7-32d.	"
Francs 3 months' sight	1·69½	"
Do. 6 do.	1·70½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER was very firm last Saturday until the early afternoon, and rates for Fours advanced to 105 for cash; 104⅞ for the 2nd March Settlement, and 104 13-16 for the following account, but a portion of the rise was lost before the close, Fours for Money leaving off at 104⅞, and for Account in proportion. On Monday the market was rather quiet; but rates for Fours advanced materially from Saturday's final rates, having been quoted at 105 1-16 both for Money, and the two coming Accounts; and at the close a further advance of 1-16 per cent. was named. 104 was still the nominal rate for Fours. The market was firm on Tuesday at a slight reduction from the previous evening's rates, Fours having been quoted at 105 1-16 for cash, 105 for the 2nd March account, and 104 15-16 for the Settlement fixed for the 30th of the same month, there having been buyers at the last-named rate. For 4½ per cents. 104½ had become the nominal quotation. A further advance in rates for Fours took place on Wednesday, with a steady feeling in the Market. By the early afternoon the cash price had become 105¼, with the account rates 105 3-16 and 105⅛ for the near and more distant Settlements, respectively; but before the close, some reaction took place and the money price left off at 105 5-16; the rate for 4½ per cent. having become 104, nominal. Yesterday, the market was strong and advancing, and a material rise in the price of Fours, both for Money and Account was established. The rates touched were 105 9-16 for cash, 105½ for the early March account, and 105 7-16 for the end of March, but the market left off 1-16 per cent. lower, the market has been unsettled to-day, but rates for Fours closed at about last evening's level, say 105 9-16 for cash and the next Settlement, and 105 7-16 for 30th proximo. 104 nominal is the rate for 4½ per Cents.

Municipal 5 per cent Loan is ¼ per cent. lower at 100½. Port Trust Bonds are ½ per cent. higher at 103.

SHARES have been neglected on some days and quiet on others, the little business which has been passing having been in Cotton Mills Scrip, and, in the majority of cases, in sellers' favour. Compared with our quotations of a week ago the following are the only changes shown by our list this evening:—Howard and Bullough Cotton Mill shares have advanced Rs. 10, as also have Manockji Petit, and Presidency; Queen are Rs. 15 higher; Jivraj Balloo and Luckmidas have advanced Rs. 5. On the other hand China have declined Rs. 75; and Madras United, Rs. 25. Colaba Land and Mill, and Jamshed are Rs. 2½ lower. Volkart's Press shares are Rs. 5 higher. In miscellaneous shares, Bombay Fire have advanced Rs. 75; Bombay-Burma, second issue, are Rs. 25 higher; Delhi and Northern Flour have declined Rs. 20; Oriental Life are Rs. 5 lower; Treacher and Co. declined Rs. 5. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 12½ higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Demand for *Grey Goods* has been mostly of an indifferent character during the past week, and much below the average enquiry at this time of the year. Prices are much the same as they were a week ago, and Stocks also are unchanged. Up-country buyers have been supplying themselves moderately, as far as retail business is concerned; but wholesale transactions have been irregular, and much guided by the course of Exchange and home advices. For *Bleached Goods* there has been an active demand at fully last week's quotations, the enquiry having run chiefly on light weights. *Dyed Printed* and *Turkey Red Goods* are quite unchanged. Except for Zanzibar cloth, the market for *Local* Goods has been dull and declining. The Clearances of *Imported* Goods during the week have been 4,000 packages; and of *Local* about 1,700 bales.

YARNS.—The market for *Imported Twist* has been dull, with only a small business passing; but prices are quoted as before. Sales of *Local Spinnings* in China for the week ending last Monday were 6,000 bales, which is looked upon by dealers here as something fair. China buyers here are purchasing superior makes of 20s. at fully last week's figures. The Sales for the week are put down at 2,500 bales.

METALS.—A moderate business has been done in *Copper* during the week in a quiet market, and on the basis of previous rates. *Yellow Metal* has also been quiet with a small business passing, and prices are unchanged. *Iron* has been taken to a moderate extent on a steady market; and *Swedish* has advanced half a rupee.

COAL.—Sales have been reported during the week of Powell's Duffryn for January-February shipment, at Rs. 16½; and of Davison's West Hartley for February and March shipment, at Rs. 14 per ton. Some Scotch and North Wales have also been placed at Rs. 13 and Rs. 13½ respectively.

[redacted] market is firm at Rs. 16½ per ton for Rs. 14 for Davison's.

EXPORTS.

as been inactive and declining in value d ast week, only a small business having be om day to day; but exporters having been the market much more than local spinners. The feeling was steady at the beginning of this week thereafter, it became quiet, and latterly dull e of Rs. 1 per candy having taken place daily Monday. The purchasers for export have agg bout 8,000 bales of New Umrawatee vari ngals, and Broach; while the Mills have take out half that quantity, consisting of New Old Oomra descriptions, and a little Broach. This evening, the market closed dull, with quotations Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per candy lower than they stood at a week ago.

The receipts of Cotton of the new crop during the past week have been 57,200 bales, compared with 48600 bales received in the week preceding, and 84,00 bales arrived in the corresponding week last year; and the falling off in the Receipts this season compared with last has now reached 303,700 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool *via* Canal, without commission, *viz*:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	per lbs. C. & F.
Bengal Fine	Rs. 160	3 5-16d.
Do. Fully, Good do.	" 140	3 1-32d.
Do. Good do.	" 136	2 27-32d.
Broach Fine (March)	" 181	3 23-32d.
Do. Good do.	" 173	3 21-32d.
Khandeish Fine	" 159	3 9-32d.
Do. Fully Good	" 153	3 5-32d.
Do. Good	" 148	3 1-16d.
Dhollera Fine (April-May)	" 172	3 17-32d.
Do. Fully Good do.	" 162	3 3½d.
Do. Good do.	" 156	3¼d.
Belatee Fine	" 160	3 5-16d.
Do. Fully Good do.	" 149	3 3-32d.
Oomra F. G.	" 160	3 5-16d.
Do. Good	" 155	3 7-32d.

The Arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1891-92. Bales.	Season 1890-91. Bales.
Khandeish	134,500	204,300
Berar	127,000	167,000
Barsi and Nugger	25,500	39,500
Bengals	54,500	185,000
Hinganghat	1,500	16,300
Persian and Sind	8,500	8,500
Broach	4,300	29,200
Dhollera	7,000	16,700
Total	36,800	666,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	Bales. 1892.	Bales. 1891.	Bales. 1890.
For the Week	57,217	84,363	79,236
From 1st Jan. to 15th Feb	316,606	496,941	531,867
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	14,836	32,2 2	54,563
From 1st Jan. to 15th Feb.	82,542	187,554	277,813
Clearances to Calcutta China, &c.			
For the Week	7,912	2,326	2,134
From 1st Jan. to 15th Feb.	28,101	19,668	10,201

WHEAT.—A moderate business was passing at the close of last week in a firm market, and at a further advance of one anna per cwt.; but demand for export further fell off at the beginning of the present week, and transactions were upon a small scale, though the feeling was still firm, and prices unchanged. Thereafter, in sympathy with the tenor of advices from the other side, rates here partially gave way a little, demand from shippers continuing slack, though the tone of the market was steady.

SEEDS have been taken to a small extent by exporters throughout the week, in a quiet or dull market, and the price of *Linseed* declined on two days running at the beginning of the week, other descriptions showing no movement. Our closing quotations this evening are as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-9-0 to	Rs. 6-11-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 7-2-0 to	" 7-3-0	"
" Cawnpore	" 7-0-0		"
" Red	" 6-0-0 to	" 6-8-0	"
Gingelly White	" 42-0-0 to	" 42-4-0	per cdy.
" Mixed	" 37-0-0 to	" 40-0-0	"

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.	1890. cwts.
Wheat for the Week	165,859	62,380	50,910
do. from 1st Jan. to 25th Feb.	920,489	,039,127	685,016
Linseed for the Week	134,350	127,692	70,624
do. from 1st Jan. to 25th Feb.	261,121	519,261	208,819
Rapeseed for the Week	11,172	22,442	30,697
do. from 1st Jan. to 25th Feb.	24,229	101,720	140,193
Gingelly Seed for the Week	58,892	87,227	59,430
do. from 1st Jan. to 25th Feb.	533,953	522,558	328,113

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follow:—

	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.	1890 cwts.
Wheat for the Week	171,924	46,588	16,584
do. from 1st Jan. to 25th Feb.	1,397,720	1,018,396	620,145
Linseed for the Week	89,31[illegible]	58,326	8,208
do. from 1st Jan. to 25th Feb.	295,0[illegible]2	411,775	149,170
Rapeseed for the Week	......	25,301	1,506
do. from 1st Jan. to 25th Feb.	7,916	153,426	79,995
Gingelly Seed for the Week	111,658	45,641	35,238
do. from 1st Jan. to 25th Feb.	57,673	273,712	319,633

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, FEB. 26.

The s.s. Shannon, with the outward English mails of the 19th instant, from London left here at 3 a.m. to-day.

ADEN, FEB. 25.

The Ravenna, with the homeward Indian mails of the 20th instant, arrived here at 5 p.m.

ADEN, FEB. 26.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. C.'s s.s. Thisbe, from Trieste, left here this evening.

COLOMBO, FEB. 26.

French mail steamer Salazie from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 3-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 3¾
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	96
3 per cent. French Rentes	96¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69½
4½ per cent. "	68¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver	41 9-16

The Bank of England return for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £24,900,000; increase, £700,00; public deposits, £9,700,000; increase, £1,40000; other deposits, £28,100,000; increase, £800,00; other securities, £28,800,000; increase, £1,30000; notes and gold £16,700,000; increase, £500,00. The Bank's reserve is 44 per cent. of the Liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

FEBRUARY 26.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz, Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St Vincent, perfect.

Telegraphic communication with Assab and Massowah interrupted through failure of Assab-Perim cable. Gunboat will leave Perim for Assab every Thursday and Sunday during interruption of cable.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagovestchinsk and Possiet.

Bangkok-Saigon still interrupted.

Telegrams for Salvador except for Libertad can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Mauritius mail closes at Zanzibar, noon on the 1st March.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 25th February, 1892.

Means of observations at 8 a.m., 3 a.m., 1 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m	
Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·806
Temperature of the Air	78·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·6
Dew Point	62·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·584
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air rel (at 8 a.m. next day)	86·6
Minimum do. do. (rel at 8 a.m.)	69·0
General Directions of Wind*	NW, N, NE, NW, N, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	273

* From midnight to midnight.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(*Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.*)

Price.—As. 4 Per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LEES—February 22, at Calcutta, the wife of Reginald Oswell Lees, Assistant Superintendent, Telegraphs, of a son.

MURRAY—February 12, at Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, the wife of Alfred A Murray, of Kurnool, Tirhoot, of a son.

RAWSON—February 21, at Woodville Gardens, Ealing, the wife of E C Rawson, Madras Civil Service, of a son.

WINGATE—February 20, at Udaipur, Rajputana, the wife of A Wingate, CS, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SWEENEY—KITCHEN—February 21, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev. Arthur Kitchen, Chaplain of Mussoorie, brother of the bride, Terence Humphrys Sweeney, Surgeon-Major, Bengal Medical Service, Civil Surgeon of Mussoorie, to Fanny Maria, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Kitchen, of Dunsdale, Westerham, Kent.

DEATHS.

LUCE—February 21, at his residence, No. 61, Dhurrumtollah Street, Edward Luce, of Jersey, aged 63 years.

LEHURAUX—February 14, at Chandernagore, Constance Tereza, the wife of Mr. Irenee Lehuraux, aged 47 years.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1892.

LORD ROSEBERY'S Life of Pitt is not the newest of new books, but its appearance is *too noteworthy an event in literature* for us to pass it by, even late in the day. The book reveals unsuspected literary qualities in a nobleman about whose statesmanlike capacity only one opinion has prevailed for some years past. It is in all respects as admirable a piece of political biography as the world has seen for many years. Limitations of space have not made Lord Rosebery's task easier, but they have been contributing causes of a terseness of narrative and comment which belongs distinctly to literary art of the best kind. There is not a redundant word in the whole book, and certainly there is not a slipshod phrase. For Lord Rosebery has revealed himself to be a stylist—the master of a clear, limpid prose, abounding in the chaster graces of composition, and now and then sparkling into epigram which is the more delightful since it is nowhere forced. These are but incidental merits in a work of which it may be said that the whole is even better than its parts, and we are violating those laws of literary proportion which Lord Rosebery has so scrupulously observed in giving prominence to the epigrammatic phrases which now and again relieve pages which, truth to say, are nowhere dull. But some of them may be thought to have a political application, as for example this—that the "voice of Jacob and the hands of Esau may effect a successful imposture, but can hardly constitute a durable administration." Again, nothing could be happier than the contrast between Pitt and Fox in certain aspects of their lives than the observation that "Pitt, perhaps, was never young, and Fox certainly could never have been old." Nor could the relations between Pitt and George the Third, while the King was attached to the Minister less by love for him than by aversion to Fox, have been better described than in a passage in which Lord Rosebery tells us that, "The King's tone is rather that of a man in embarrassed circumstances, corresponding with the family solicitor." Sometimes a fine contempt for mediocrity breaks out in some of these luminous sentences. There is, for instance, this estimate of Addington, the man who was destined to succeed Pitt in 1802:—"The son of the respected family physician who had prescribed colchicum to the elder and port to the younger Pitt, Addington carried into politics the indefinable air of an apothecary inspecting the tongue of the State." Lord Rosebery's illustration of the state of Pitt's personal affairs on his fall from power is equally telling, though there is a certain sadness in it. "While he watched over the Treasury like Sully, he conducted his own affairs like Charles Surface." And so he did. For he was the soul of honour in a corrupt age; he passed by pensions and perquisites to which the morality of the time would readily have admitted his right; and twice the merchants of the City of London subscribed £100,000 for him, only to have the proferred gift returned on their hands, though gracefully and with gratitude.

When a man becomes Prime Minister at twenty-four the question of most interest is the question invited by the presence of the fly in the amber. How did he get there? And here Lord Rosebery's suggestion that Pitt was "never young" helps us. He was in a sense nursed in the Senate, and in learning his mother tongue he learnt the language of debate. He went into the House of Commons, Lord Rosebery tells us, as an heir enters his home. "Throughout his life, from the cradle to the grave, he may be said to have known no wider existence. The objects and amusements that other men seek in a thousand ways were for him all concentrated there. It was his mistress, his stud, his dice box, his game preserve; it was his ambition, his library, his creed. For it and it alone, had the consummate Chatham trained him from his birth." Here then are the reasons entirely centred in and around himself, which go to account for the precociousness and the unexampled earliness of his political success. And there were others. Pitt had a faith akin to that of Chatham and of Cavour and of Thiers in his own destiny. Chatham's "I am sure that I can save this country, and that no one else can" is very much like an even more memorable phrase of Mirabeau's, and closely akin to it is his son's "I place much dependence on my new colleagues, I place more on myself." He was twenty-two when he declared that he never would accept a subordinate situation, and he was only a year older when in gaining the Chancellorship of the Exchequer he showed that he could afford to be fastidious in his choice of honours. There were, however, other reasons external to himself without the concurrence of which the presence of the "Boy Premier" in the roll of English statesmen would not have been possible. First of all there was the intense popular aversion to the Coalition, and to all possible competitors with Pitt save Fox. Lord Rosebery's description of the tone of the public mind that had to choose between the son of Chatham and the man who had plundered and blundered for eight years is a fine piece of rapid and striking generalization, and it does much to remove the "Boy Premier" from the gallery of prodigies. There was only one man who at the time could be counted the equal of Pitt in resourcefulness, and that was Fox. But then Fox was an impossible person with the King, and the question who should be Prime Minister in those days was determined more by the favour of the King than by that of the constituencies; for the King had a party of his own in Parliament, *more numerous* than that which any particular statesman, however strong his following out-of-doors might be, could count upon. Pitt, then, was no prodigy, any more than one of his successors in the Chancellorship of the Exchequer in our own days, who in the calculations of the chances of the world being able to get on without him has always forgotten that there are as good fish in the sea as were ever taken out of it—which could not as easily be said in Pitt's day as in Lord Randolph Churchill's. The whole story, indeed, of Pitt's life would be misunderstood if we were not to get rid most thoroughly of all modern notions of party politics. Lord Rosebery's description of the Parliamentary majority of those days as something like a Highland army, an aggregate of the following of a few great chiefs of whom the King himself was the principal, takes us into another world from that in which the party conflicts of our own day are carried on. Public opinion then counted for little; the support of the King, with his patronage, and his large liberty of electoral intervention, counted for everything. So long as he could retain the favour of the King, the Prime Minister was safe. When he lost it—as he did when he endeavoured to complete the Act of Union by the ameliorative Irish legislation which he always meant should be its complement—then he fell as a Premier of to-day falls when the people at the polls declare against him.

And this brings us to the Act of Union, and to what for the purposes of latter-day politics is almost as important—Lord Rosebery's view of it. The point of greatest personal interest in this connection is that Lord Rosebery has by no means thought it his duty to follow Mr. Gladstone in denunciation of the Act of Union. We hear nothing now of the "blackguardism" of the measures resorted to by Pitt to get the Act passed by the Irish Parliament. On the other hand we do hear much in stern reprobation of the politicians of to-day who endeavour to estimate the events of the end of the eighteenth century without considering the atmosphere, circumstances, and conditions of the period under notice. Have Pitt's critics, Lord Rosebery asks, judged him by the standards and ideas of his time and not by the standards and ideas of their own? Thus, while admitting that the corruption by which the Union was carried was wholesale and horrible, he reminds us in fairness that this was the only method known of carrying on Irish Government, the only means of passing any measure through the Irish Parliament; and that so far from being an exceptional phase of politics it was only three or four years of Irish administration rolled into one. So that there was nothing more abnormal in the methods resorted to for promoting the Union than there is in Mr. Gladstone's promoting his own return to power by imaginative representations of the politics of the last six years. The truth is—and we state it as shortly as we can—that with Lord Rosebery's "Pitt" in the hands of his opponents, *the future leader of the Liberal party* in the House of Lords will find it exceedingly inconvenient to deal with the question of the Union from the historical point of view, however strongly he may be able to deal with it in its other aspects. Other phases of Pitt's career can here be only glanced at. Lord Rosebery leaves it still an unexplained thing why Pitt, having spoken in Hastings' favour on the Benares case, suddenly turned round and pronounced for his impeachment. He leaves us in no doubt as to the breadth and enlightenment of Pitt's fiscal and financial views, or as to his keen desire to amend the condition of the poor. "Parish Councils," and the Utopia of three acres and a cow, and schools of industry in which work should be found for all who needed it, were amongst the projects for which he secured Parliamentary discussion, but which he was not able to pass into law. As to Pitt's place as a War Minister, the most certain thing is that whether he filled the *role* well or ill, no one ever went into it with more reluctance, and that the Revolutionary tradition which detected "Pitt's gold" even in the treasure-bags of the Chouans in La Vendee was wildly imaginative. The evidence that Pitt to the last passionately desired peace, even after King Louis' death is overwhelming. That he was unsuccessful in many of his enterprises by land is true enough. But we must remember that the weapons he had to fight with were desperately blunt. Certainly his successors were not greater war ministers than he, yet they had better luck, a fact for which the Liverpools and the Sidmouths, could claim little credit. It was a secondary question who was at White-hall; the question of primary importance was whether a Duke of York or a Wellington were in the field.

AN Emperor who undertakes to regulate everything in his dominions, to inspect everything, down to the pots and pans, in the Imperial Palace, prescribes the minimum of a skirt for the ladies of the ballet, the dances in which military officers are to qualify for official balls, the frame of mind in which the recruit must receive and execute an order to shoot his own father and mother if the occasion should arise, tells all malcontents that they must leave Germany, which will be the better for their absence, and that he, having God for his ally, can do whatsoever he pleases, cannot complain if he be asked to do one thing more, namely feed the hungry, and be in very deed the father of his people. A sovereign who can do all things else surely can do, in Berlin, what General Booth undertakes to do in London—supply food and work for the unemployed. This idea seems to have taken possession of thousands of the unemployed on Thursday, who, placing at their head a Socialist leader, proceeded to the Imperial Palace and demanded bread. Never since the women of Paris marched in their thousands to Versailles to the war cry of "Du pain ou la mort," was such a menacing cry shouted under palace windows. The French mob brought back "the baker, the bakeress, and the baker's boy" to Paris, with sundry guardsmen's heads borne aloft on poles. Things have not come to that pass in Berlin; but as is inevitable when hunger threatens to break through stone walls, there should be a conflict. The police used their swords, and the crowds sticks. Many were injured and there were, of course, many arrests; happily no lives were lost. Nothwithstanding the recent Imperial pronouncement about the duty of soldiers to shoot down their own parents, not a trigger was pulled. The conflict near the palace seems to have been but the prelude to further and more riotous proceedings in the streets of the capital. In the evening bands of the unemployed paraded the thoroughfares and attacked the butcher's shops and the bakeries. The police were, for a time at least, powerless to suppress the disturbance and disperse the crowds. It is noticeable that even this violence on the part of the unemployed, who appear to have attained the upper hand over the police, was not held sufficient to justify a resort to military force. This forbearance seems to indicate that even in Berlin the bark may sometimes be worse than the bite. At all events the present occupant of the palace is saved from the possible repetition of the scene which occurred there in the year 1848, when the King was compelled to stand bareheaded while the carts filed past on which were piled the dead bodies of those who had been stricken by the bullets of the soldiers who had been ordered to fire on the "people." The King was an unwilling witness of that harrowing spectacle; but he was compelled to salute the bodies as they were borne to their last resting place. The majesty of the Hohenzollerns was not spared a single humiliation on that dreadful day; the King was told by angry voices, "This is your work? Are you satisfied with it?" The then Crown Prince, who lived to be King and Kaiser and make his name historical as the restorer of the German Empire, would have fared even worse had he remained in Berlin; for to him was ascribed the resort to force to put down the popular movement. He fled to London and absented himself from Prussia until the recollection of those evil times had died away. The Kaiser William might, perhaps, do worse than ponder on that little episode in the life history of his illustrious grandfather. It is not plebeian malcontents only to whose lot it sometimes falls to *have to leave Germany* that the country may profit by their absence.

THE report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the requirements of the army, with a view to maintain its efficiency has been anxiously looked forward to for some time past by all directly or indirectly connected with the Military Service. The Committee, of which Colonel Lord Wantage, V.C., was chosen President, was appointed early in the last Session of Parliament after presentation of the report of the Inspector-General of Recruiting on his previous year's work. He strongly recommended an increase of pay and wrote: "Remedial measures, possibly involving important issues not falling within the scope of this report, would not be justified if the causes of the difficulty were of an unstable or fleeting nature, such as the fluctuations of the labour market; but it must be borne in mind that the pay and its equivalent of the so[redacted] was adjusted in by-gone days, when man served on until entitled to a pen while a vast improvement in the ave wages for unskilled labour has in been secured to the labouring c of the private soldier, exce deferred pay, has undergone ation." This was the Major-General Roche hing charge of the Ins p of Recruiting to Lieute ing. It was a declaration which gainsaid, and the appointment of a C to investigate the matter and suggest dies was recognised as a pressing necessity. The Committee points out what to do rather than how to do it, though taken as a whole the recommendations tend in the right direction. Short of an absolute increase of pay the proposed allowance of three-pence a day for extra messing would perhaps be the most serious attempt to bring the position of the soldier more closely up to that of the working classes to which he belongs. At present, according to his branch of the service, he is liable to daily deductions for messing of from three pence to five pence half-penny, an ever present source of dissatisfaction to the soldier, whom it is difficult to persuade that messing is not fully comprehended in the term "free rations." The substitution of one pound per annum for the present daily two pence makes all the difference between one pound and three, but the deferred pay has never been appreciated. It usually signified no more to the time-expired soldier than a week's carousal and a fortnight's incarceration. But provided the recruiting officers once get the men attested the plan suggested by the Committee to keep them in the ranks appears an excellent one, and calculated to combine the advantages of the long service system with those of the short. To allow men of good character to remain on the active list for twelve years will prevent the decimation of the battalions of their best soldiers, who during the year just closed have been lost to the number of not less than eighteen thousand. The abolition of the stoppages for sea-kit and Indian clothing will remove a *palpable injustice, which should have been* removed long ago. The maintenance of the Guards-battalions and the abolition of the Cavalry and Horse Artillery depots are merely matters of detail bringing the system more in conformity with the territorial system by which the infantry are manipulated. Sir A. L. Haliburton, it appears, has sent in a counter-report in which he differs from the other members, but as to what his opinions may be there is no indication.

We readily join the *Madras Mail* in the protest it has made against the proposal to transfer the Burma District Command from the immediate control of the Madras Commander-in-Chief to that of the Commander-in-Chief in India. It is possible that specific allegations may be forthcoming which will show that there is at least a colourable pretext for the change. But these have not yet been made, and in their absence we can only take the proposal as it stands, that is to say, as an unexplained and unjustified determination to depreciate and degrade the Madras Army for the benefit of that of Bengal. There is, as we have said, nothing on the record to show that the present arrangement works badly, or that anything would be gained by departing from it, apart of course from the gains in patronage that would accrue to Bengal. If the existing arrangements are cumbersome—as it is quite possible that they are—it does not follow that the only available remedy is that which is to be incontinently resorted to. Burma has since April, 1889, been a first-class district command, under a Major-General, subject to the orders and under the immediate jurisdiction of the Madras Commander-in-Chief. Previous to 1889 the Upper Burma force had been under the Commander-in-Chief in India, and it argues strange infirmity of purpose that, after having in 1889 failed to make use of the opportunity of tacking on the Rangoon District to the Upper Burma Force, and placing the united command once and for all under India, the Supreme Government should now go back upon their former judgment. We know of no reasons for transferring the Burma command which were not as strong in 1889 as they are now. If such reasons are to be found in the military history of Upper Burma during the past five years they ought to be stated without delay, so that the public may have no excuse for continuing to look upon the scheme as only one more episode in what the *Madras Mail* calls "the Simla Game of Grab." But we are very doubtful as to the existence of such reasons. From the first, we are assured, the arrangement has worked smoothly enough. All relief movements of troops, and so on, have been carried out without friction, and the greatest cordiality has always existed between the civil and military authorities in Burma. Considering how often the military authorities have been in evidence in Upper Burma during the last few years this means much. Now that the country has quieted down as it has, the occasions for the Chief Commissioner to ask for military intervention will be infrequent, and arrangements that have worked well during the past five years might be trusted to go on working well. We are bound to say that there is a good deal of circumlocution in the present regulation. It seems that if the Chief Commissioner needs an expedition to be sent very urgently on the frontier he informs the General Officer, Commanding Burma District, accordingly. The latter, while organising and equipping the troops, reports the matter by wire to the Commander-in-Chief at Ootacamund for sanction. The latter informs the local Government, and requests that the sanction of the Government of India may be obtained. This looks like circumlocution raised to a fine art, and we are not contending that these arrangements should remain intact. But when the worst has been made of their cumbersomeness they are not beyond amendment, and whatever defects may be found in them they do not afford a warrant for this latest and most insidious attack upon the Presidency Army System. If the Madras Army is to be wiped out of existence, let the process be carried out candidly and in the light of day.

DEATH, which has cut off so many lives since the year, still young, opened, has struck down Mr. Henry Curwen, the editor and part-proprietor of our Bombay contemporary. A telegram from Aden made known yesterday the sad realisation of the apprehensions inspired by the malady under which he was suffering when carried on board the mail steamer on Saturday last. In two days the end came, and brought a useful and successful career to an untimely close. In Mr. Curwen we lose a friend, for some years a valued colleague, whose genial bonhomie endeared him to all his collaborateurs. Of a singularly retiring disposition, he was seldom seen in public life, but his influence was widely felt, and will long be missed. He joined the staff of the paper, of which he was destined to become the chief, in 1876, and in 1880 succeeded to the editorship, which he has since held. Upon the death of General Nassau Lees in 1889 he and others took over in partnership the property for which he had done so much. Before and since his connection with Indian journalism, Mr. Curwen wrote short stories of considerable merit, and some light and graceful verse, but always anonymously. For two years he occupied a seat on the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and was a regular attendant at the debates, in which, however, he refrained from taking any part. Personally he was popular with *all* classes, and may be said to have never made an enemy—high praise indeed for the conductor of a public journal. Of late years he manifested a strong love for the sea, taking many long voyages, up the Persian Gulf, to the Mauritius, Colombo, or Aden, and when in Bombay he was an assiduous and enthusiastic yachter. In the deep which he loved so much, he now lies buried; that dark Arabian Sea in whose bosom Lionel Tennyson found rest not many years ago, has received another wayfarer not destined to reach Aden, home, or friends.

[redacted] EVA WYNDHAM QUIN contributes an ac a six weeks' shooting trip in Travancore current issue of the *Nineteenth Century*. nglo-Indians and Indian sportsmen, ite haunts are the recesses of Kashmir, of the terai, or the slopes of the Himavancore is almost a *terra incognita*, so that tch, if slight, has at all events something of harm of novelty.

A LONG memorial on the subject of the prevalent distress in the Deccan and Southern Maratha country has been addressed by the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, pointing out the requirements of the various districts as represented by their residents. The memorial will be published in full in our next issue.

IN regard to recent announcements as to the posting of District Judges in Bengal the following changes have been ordered:—Mr. C. A. Wilkins to act as Additional Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs, Mr. F. H. Badcock succeeding him at Bhagulpur, and Mr. J. Kelleher going to Burdwan. Mr. R. H. Anderson, District Judge of Chittagong, proceeds on seven months' leave, Mr. C. D. Caspers officiating for him.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE INDIAN OFFICERS BILL.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

[illegible] Indian Officers Bill has passed through Com[illegible] in the House of Lords. Lord Cross agreed [illegible]mpt the Viceroy from the provisions of the [illegible] an amendment to exempt the Commander-[illegible] was rejected, on a division by a majority of [illegible]

[illegible] Salisbury declared that in the event of the [illegible] and Indian Armies being obliged to co-operate, it was vitally important that the Home Government should previously consult with the Commander-in-Chief in person.

RESULT OF THE WATERLOO CUP.

The Waterloo Cup has been won for the third year in succession by Colonel North's "Fullerton."

REPORT OF THE WANTAGE COMMITTEE ON THE ARMY.

The report of Lord Wantage's Committee, which was appointed by Government last year, to enquire into the conditions of service in the Army has been published. It declares that there is not a single infantry battalion effective at home, and that only from twenty to thirty per cent. of these are fit to supply Indian drafts.

The following recommendations are made by the Committee:—To recruit above the strength of the battalions without exceeding the annual average, to maintain the home infantry in such strength that they shall be liable to furnish drafts at five-fold the number required yearly for the Colonies and India, to keep the strength of battalions at home and abroad uniform; to restore the equality of battalions at home and abroad by raising five new home service battalions or by creating third battalions of the Coldstream and Scots Guards, keeping three battalions of the Guards abroad; to abolish stoppages of pay including the stoppages for sea kit and Indian clothing; to allow threepence daily for extra messing; to substitute one pound annually for Deferred Pay; to allow good men to remain on the active list for twelve years, and to allow men of the Reserve to return and complete twelve years with the colours.

For the cavalry the report recommends abolishing the Canterbury depots and to brigade cavalry in groups of three regiments, two to be abroad and one at home. A similar system is recommended for the Royal Horse Artillery.

Sir A. L. Haliburton, Assistant Under-Secretary at the War Office, one of the members of the Committee, has presented a counter-report seriously differing from the above decisions.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The hired transport Avoca has sailed with reliefs for India.

THE INDIAN MARINE.

The Indian Gunboats Plassy and Assaye sailed to-day for Bombay.

EXCITING SCENE IN BERLIN.

THE POLICE AND THE UNEMPLOYED IN CONFLICT.

BERLIN, FEB. 25.

A demonstration was made here to-day by the unemployed, several thousands of whom marched to the Imperial Palace, under the leadership of a noted Socialist, and demanded bread.

A conflict ensued, the police using their swords, and the crowd sticks.

Several were injured and a number of arrests were made.

BERLIN, FEB. 26.

Bands of the unemployed paraded the streets last evening and looted the bakers' and butchers' shops. The police for a long time were powerless to disperse the crowds. Serious collisions took place, and many were injured.

The rioting which took place yesterday evening in different parts of Berlin has been clearly proved to be the work of Socialists. Troops were held in readiness throughout the night, but were not called upon to act.

Fresh threatening mass meetings were held to-day in the centre of the city which the police dispersed with drawn swords.

EFFECT OF THE EMPEROR WILLIAM'S SPEECH.

The speech delivered by the Emperor William at the banquet at Brandenburg has had the effect of uniting the whole of the Opposion against the Education Bill, and the Government whose only support now is the Clerical Party.

THE NEW GERMAN TARIFF.

It is notified that the Government has decided that India and the British Colonies shall benefit by the new tariff under the favoured Nation Clause.

GREAT DISTRESS IN AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, FEB. 26.

There are at present thousands of unemployed persons in this city and great distress prevails. The proprietors of the Socialist journal are doling out bread daily to the starving population.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 26.

At the annual meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to-day, the President in his speech said the past had been an easy year. The Factory Act had been passed, which tells hardly employers and employed that it was satisfactory that we knew the worst. He emphasised the necessity of a cable being laid between Port Blair and Calcutta. Another representation had been made on the subject, and strongly supported by the Lieutenant-Governor. He instanced the loss of the Coleroon and other vessels as the result of there being no cable. No other civilized country, he said, would have its convict station unconnected, while there were also strong meteorological reasons for the connection. It is impossible to over-estimate the new outward mail arrangements. They were better, but not so complete as they might be. They hoped soon to have a weekly special train carrying passengers, as well as mails. He again alluded to the representations made regarding the unsatisfactory working of the Small Cause Court, which are still under the consideration of Government. The income-tax, he observed, was detested as much as ever. He thought the exemption limit should be made to Rs. 2,000, the equivalent of the exempted sum in England. This would leave only 30,000 people to be taxed, and as the bulk of these contribute largely to the revenue in other ways they should be exempted by the abolition of the tax. He referred to the suggestion to introduce mining legislation in India, and hoped that the representations made would result in the abandonment of the proposal. He drew attention to the opening of the Kidderpore docks, which is to take place shortly, but thought it wise to wait for another ten years before thinking of a second dock. He alluded to the recent correspondence with the Government on the subject of the fluctuations of exchange, and thought we were needlessly selling our produce and labour for a rapidly depreciating metal, and he saw no reason why there should not be a return of the old prosperity with the introduction of gold standard. In conclusion, he stated that the suggestion had been made for building a brokers' exchange, which there was every prospect of being carried out. The Hon'ble Mr. Mackay was re-elected president.

AN ENGINEER COMMITTED SUICIDE.

Mr. Daynton, second engineer of the s.s. Congella, committed suicide on Thursday night by swallowing a large quantity of laudanum. He met an accident on the voyage out, which permanently disfigured his face. The deceased seems to have taken the matter to heart.

A RUSSIAN OFFICER REPRIMANDED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 26.

The Russian Government has condemned the action of Colonel Yanoff in expelling Captain Younghusband and Lieutenant Davison from the Pamirs, and expressed regret to the British Government for the occurrence.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT THE ALIGARH FAIR.

The annual fair, now proceeding at Aligarh, was visited by a calamity yesterday in the shape of a fire, which destroyed an entire temporary bazaar. No lives were lost.

THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERALSHIP.

Sir Henry Collett has declined the offer of the Quartermaster-Generalship, and a fresh nomination will now have to be made to the post.

THE AMIR OF KABUL.

The Amir of Kabul is still reported to be at his country-house on the Paghman Hills, though all further fear of cholera re-appearing in Kabul has passed away.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 26.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

23rd (2nd Battalion Rifle Regiment) Bombay Infantry—Captain R. J. Scallon, D. S. O., Wing Commander, to be Second-in-Command; and W. A. M. Wilson, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, in succession to Major E. C. Kellie, appointed Commandant.

With reference to para. No. 5 of the rules regarding the appointment of acting Paymasters under provisions of clause 124, India Army Circulars, 1891, it is notified that the undermentioned officer has completed his course of instruction in the Military Accounts Department, Poona, and is reported to be qualified for the appointment of acting Paymaster. He should rejoin his battalion forthwith:—

Lieutenant Hicks, Lancashire Fusiliers 2nd Battalion.

Surgeon-Captain Jones, Medical Staff, having arrived from England, on a fresh tour, is posted to the Mhow District, for general duty.

2nd-Lieutenant Brand, Highland Light Infantry, officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 9th Bombay Infantry, will, on return from leave to England, remain attached to the 5th Bombay Infantry, in the same capacity, until further orders.

With reference to paragraph No. 1397, Army Regulations in India, Volume 2, Captain A. W. H. Chance, 26th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, will be attached to the 7th Hussars at Mhow, to undergo the course of training, prescribed by Paras. 50 and 59, Staff College Regulations. He will travel at public expense, under para. 513 (R) E. R. I. Vol. 10, Part 2.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, War Office, it is notified that 2nd-Lieutenant Montgomery, R. A., now under instruction at Shoeburyness, on first appointment, has been posted to No. 21 Company, Eastern Division, R. A.

The undesmentioned officers have been granted leave of absence:—

Royal Engineers, Bombay Sappers and Miners—Lieutenant Wilson, to proceed to England, for 6 months, on medical certificate.

Medical Staff—Surgeon-Captain L. Marks, to proceed to England, for 6 months, on medical certificate.

G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps—Captain Nicholson, to proceed to England, for 16 months, on private affairs.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 26.

Mr. G. M. Currie has been permitted to resign H. M.'s Civil Service.

The services of Captains W. Cook, 3rd Sikhs; N. A. Burne, 23rd Pioneers; and H. D. Keary, 1st Madras Pioneers; have been placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

Mr. B. Gilbert Cooper, Superintendent, Survey of India, has been granted leave on furlough, for one year, and Major Gore, R. E., for 6 months.

Mr. H. A. Declosits has been appointed Consul for Italy at Madras.

The services of the Hon'ble L. M. Sinclair have been replaced at the disposal of the P. W. D.

Mr. E. D. Williams, Postmaster-General in Sind, has been granted privilege leave for one month.

The following officers have been admitted to the Staff Corps:—Lieutenants A. R. Saunders, R. A.; W. F. Cooke-Taylor, Punjab Cavalry; and A. G. Maxwell, 6th Bengal Cavalry.

Leave on furlough has been granted to Colonel T. A. Cooke, Assistant Adjutant-General, for 8 months; Colonel H. S. Marshall, for one year and 838 days; Surgeon-Major Warden, for 9 months; Surgeon-Major Joubert, for 229 days; Lieut.-Col. Cunningham, R. E., Executive Engineer, for 8 months; Lieut.-Col. P. W. Smith, Erinpura Irregulars, for 7 months; Lieut.-Col. G. H. Dyce, 33rd Punjab Infantry; Major L. W. Christopher, Assistant Commissary-General; Major R. F. Trotter, 17th Bengal Cavalry; Captain S. W. Jervis, 1st Punjab Infantry; Captain H. Templer, 5th Punjab Cavalry; Captain C. B. Templer, 19th Bengal Lancers; Captain G. W. Rawlins, 12th Bengal Cavalry; Lieutenant H. F. Turner, 2nd Bengal Lancers; Lieutenant F. W. Webber, 3rd Bengal Infantry; all for one year.

Extensions of leave has been granted to Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Nicolay, 2nd Gurkhas, for 3 months; Captain P. A. Buckland, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, for one month; Lieutenant N. E. Robin, 7th B. I., for 6 months; Lieutenant R. R. Renton, 18th B. I. for 6 months; Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Handley, C.I.E., for 20 days.

Major-General E. L. Hankin has been placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals.

Major James Butler is appointed to be a Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain James Burns, Ordnance Department, has been permitted to retire from the service.

Mr. W. G. Beauchamp, R. I. M., is appointed be Assistant Surveyor, 1st class.

Mr. R. W. W. Gordon, 1st Grade Officer, R. I. M., has been granted leave, on furlough, for one year.

Mr. W. E. Mantz, Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., has been permitted to retire from the service.

AN ANTI-OPIUM MEETING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, FEB. 26.

A public meeting was held this evening to protest against the opium policy of Government, Rao Bahadur Narayan Govind Deshmukh, Vice-President of the District Local Board, presided. Three resolutions were unanimously passed—(1) a memorial for the prohibition of the growth and sale of opium; (2) an appeal to the Electors of Great Britain on the same subject; and (3) a cordial vote of thanks to Miss Sundrabai Powar for her able and powerful advocacy of the cause of abolition of opium. The last resolution was proposed by Mrs. Keskar. After three cheers for H. M. the Queen-Empress the meeting dispersed.

THE NEW FOURTH PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, FEB. 26.

Another grand dinner and evening party were given last night by Shet Framjee Pestonjee Vakil to Mr. and Mrs. Dustur, whose amiable and sympathetic natures have endeared them to all classes of people. Illuminations, sports, and other amusements were provided on a large scale.

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 5.

THOUGH the nation is said to be happy that has no history, the week that has no great event to record is not happy, at least in the eye of the reporter. Looking back at the news of each day, it seems like a page from that dullest of dull volumes the Registrar's Returns of Births, Deaths, and Marriages. The influenza, having done its worst, and with aristocratic leanings not common to all epidemics, chosen its victims from the classes, not the masses, is on the decline. Among the latest deaths attributed to it is that of Sir Morell MacKenzie, the throat specialist, founder of the Hospital for Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Throat, Golden Square, W., whose name became famous as Consulting Physician to the late Emperor Frederick. Though Sir Morell MacKenzie's confreres were not in accord with him in his views, or in his manner of conducting the controversy with the German doctors after the Emperor's death, he is regretted very generally as a devoted member of his profession, and a kind adviser to the numbers of poor patients with whom he came in contact at the Hospital.

⁂

This week, the Christian World, which has not yet ceased mourning the death of Cardinal Manning, has lost another leader in Mr. Spurgeon, the pastor of the Nonconformist worshippers at the Tabernacle. Mr. Spurgeon's word was a lamp to the feet of many who walked in darkness; and though the light he shed on the pathway seemed to some vulgar and homely as the cottage candle in comparison to the electric flashes of cultured religious thought, his influence as a spiritual director of the middle classes was widely recognized, and in their hearts to which his forcible puritanic sermons specially appealed, his place will not be readily filled.

⁂

There is a plaintive air, well-known to every one through the medium of the street organist, if not more directly through the agency of our music teachers; "Then you'll remember me." In future when we open a piano and see inscribed above the key-board, in florid golden letters, the name of Brinsmead, the refrain of the old song will ring in our ears, and as the ripple of the Pluie de Perles recalls the Osborne trial we shall then remember this week's *cause celebre* of Morris and Brinsmead. It is hard to say who comes worse out of the great piano and puff case. That a big firm should make so little of itself as to use unfair means to secure notice, and that the press should allow itself to be made a catspaw of by an agent such as Morris is not evidence of those upright business relations of which as a nation, we, English, have thought ourselves the pattern. If the art of advertising with striking type and startling figures has through over-use failed to attract, some new method must be invented to replace it, for success will hardly be found in future in the carefully worded puff. The public, made sceptical by recent disclosures, will hardly accept a newspaper recommendation as proof of the quality of wares or manufactures noticed in its columns—in fact a journalist's praise will be like the cry of "Wolf! Wolf!" a thing to be disregarded. If every day were not adding to our inventions, one would feel inclined to say that advertising at least through the eye is quite played out. There is still something left undone in the science of advertising through the sense of hearing. The omnibus wheels might be made to grind out a tune set to the words "good morning, have you used Pear's Soaps," to which the road-cars might reply "Yes, but Cleaver's is better; Good Evening." Then wonders in the way of attracting attention might be worked by setting the church chimes to chant the praises of pianos, patent medicines, baby's food, mustard, sapolio, and bovril. Phonographs erected at the street corners, or on the crossing islands, might also be made to bellow the praises of bactericide, corn flour, Crosby's elixir, etc., etc., and though the experiment might be fatal to public sanity, at least it would be harmless to journalistic and other people's morals:

> O dainty dame, with ears bent
> That hearkened to that false serpent!
> Thy bains we may sair ban;
> Without excuse thou art to blame,
> Thou justly hast obtained that name
> The very *wo of Man*."— MAITLAND.

⁂

To the scarcity of livelier topics than influenza seizures must be attributed the revival of gossip about the Pearl Scandal. It is reported on good authority that Mrs. Osborne acting on the advice of counsel has agreed to surrender to the police. Mrs. Osborne was not accompanied by her husband in her flight on the morning of the disclosure of her part in the transaction. She was escorted as far as Paris by a friend of Captain Osborne's family, an Irish Nationalist M.P., who represents a division of Donegal. To lounge on the Boulevards is not the usual way that fugitives from justice put in their time. But Mrs. Osborne is not like other women in more ways than one. To a shocked and astonished friend who on meeting her in Paris asked with deep concern "Good Heavens! Ethel, aren't you running a dreadful risk in coming here?" Mrs. Osborne replied: "I know I am; but there were two such ducks of dresses that I thought it worth the risk to see them." Now the latest news is that Captain Osborne has escorted his wife back from Irun on the Franco-Spanish Frontier where she has been staying, and that on her arrival in Dover she was met by detectives in whose custody she will remain until she is charged at the Guild-hall. It is understood that Mr. Elliot has refunded Messrs. Spink the money they advanced on the jewels which have been returned to Mrs. Hargreave, and as soon as the new trial is over he will defray all the law costs. Mrs. Osborne's voluntary surrender as well as the lapse of time since her offence was exposed, has cooled the public anger against her and warmed the public sympathy towards her much-wronged husband and family; and the general feeling is hope for the sake of those to whom she is related that the prosecution will fall through.

⁂

A marriage is arranged between Viscount Chelsea, eldest son of Earl Cadogan, and the Hon. Mildred Sturt, third daughter of the first Baron Alington of Crichel, Wimborne, Dorsetshire, and Alington House, 8, South Audley St., W. The match is considered very suitable. Viscount Chelsea, who is 24, will succeed his father as sixth Earl Cadogan, one of the richest proprietors of the United Kingdom. This Hon. Mildred Sturt is 23 years of age, and through her mother and grandmother connected with Earls Sucan and Cardigan.

⁂

Miss Jane Cobden, well known through her father's reputation as well through her own prominent position amongst women of advanced thought, was married on the 2nd February to Mr. Fisher Union, the publisher. Owing to the recent death of her sister Miss Margaret Cobden, the wedding was private. It was celebrated at the village church of Heyshott near Midhurst, the birthplace of Richard Cobden. The bride was given away by Mr. J. B. Potter, M. P., and the officiating clergymen were the Rev. Arthur Sinclair Brooke, Rector of Shupby, Yorkshire, and the Rev. Thomas Hooper, Rector of Heyshott. Among the presents received by the bride were handsome pieces of plate given by the Rochdale Women's Liberal Association and the Village of Heyshott who also presented an illuminated address of congratulation signed by all the inhabitants of her native place. During the day congratulatory telegrams were received from the electors of Bow and Bromley by whom Miss Cobden had been returned as a member of the Country Council. In honour of the wedding a soiree was given to upwards of 200 poor working girls of Bow and Bromley by the electors. The bridal dress was of grey satin brocaded with sprays of flowers in black, and the bride, with entire absence of superstition, resumed her black costume on starting for the honeymoon in Italy.

⁂

The generally prevailing idea that black is unlucky to wear at weddings is passing gradually away; in fact it is said that fashion tends in the other direction; and that bridesmaids' costumes will be worn this spring with black introduced as a relief from the monotony of the delicate flower tints that have been worn. A combination of fawn colour and black is foretold as the fashionable contrast this spring; and it is very likely to be popular as though most people like fawn, it is not usually very becoming unless some contrast of material or of trimming is used to give it relief.

⁂

At a drawing-room concert, given this week by Signor Ernes Palimeri, at 44, Holland Park Road, the residence of Madame St. Germaine, there were some pretty dresses worn by the artistes. Miss Jan Wemyss, a pupil of Signor Palimeri's, a soft pearl white satin gown, with exquisite lace, tucked up on the shoulders with bunches of Russian violets that made the air fragrant as she moved, sang the jewel song from Faust with great delicacy and expression. The duo from Faust "Iardi si fa," which was sung by Miss Jan Wemyss and Signor Palimeri was also gracefully rendered by master and pupil. Miss Elsie Paton was becomingly dressed in cool pink terracotta with black lace on the bodice, which was open en cœur, and her clear high notes in the Ariette from Romeo and Juliet as well as in a trio and quartette would have filled a hall much larger than Mme St. Germaine's. Beauty's Eyes by Tosti was charmingly sung by Mr. Henry Hughes, and Tosti's delicate rippling "Il Pescatore di Coralli" was given in delightful style by Signor Palimeri.

⁂

At 190, Fleet Street, near the Law Courts and Chancery Lane, the lady-writers will be "At Home" in their new club rooms every Friday after noon, when members' friends, irrespective even of the great disability of sex, will be cordially received. On Saturday last when the Club was opened, there was a large gathering of writing women of all persuasions.

CRIMINAL LIFE IN BOMBAY.—XIII.

THE SEALED PACKETS.

OF all the different methods of swindling, none could be meaner, and at the same time smarter, than that which is practised, most commonly on jewellers and dealers in precious stones, and as it is a trick by which any man might readily be deceived it deserves minute description and illustration. The usual way of those swindlers who cheat their victims by means of sealed packets, is, that one of the men belonging to the gang, dressed to represent a servant of some one occupying a high position, enters the shop of a jeweller, and asking for the proprietor, tells him of a certain lady of rank who wants to dispose of some valuable jewellery. Would he come and value them? He does so, and probably offers a certain amount of money; or it may be the lady may only want to put them in pledge with the jeweller, in which case an agreement is drawn out and signed by both parties, the jeweller lending so much money on the valuables, and the lady granting power to the jeweller, in the event of her not redeeming them within a certain period, to dispose of them in any way he chooses. The case containing the jewellery is sealed up in presence of, or by the jeweller himself with the lady's own seal, but while the document is being signed, or the jeweller's attention is diverted for a moment, another box, exactly resembling that which had just been sealed, is substituted, and the jeweller marches off with it. The three, or six months, or whatever term agreed upon in the signed contract, elapse, and the jeweller, thinking the articles are not to be redeemed, smiles to himself, imagining he will, by the selling of them, make an enormous profit. He breaks the seals, opens the case, and finds, not the jewels he had seen placed therein, but stones and mud. The swindlers may go still further. They may, we will suppose, get Rs. 5,000 advanced on jewellery, which the expert himself recognises is worth Rs. 10,000. If they imagine their dupe has a good current account at the bank, they will, before the term stated in the agreement expires, make their appearance at the jeweller's shop, pay down the Rs. 5,000, with required interest, and demand the case of jewellery. They get it, look suspiciously at the seals, perhaps making a remark that they fear the box has been tampered with, open it hurriedly, and empty on the floor, to the jeweller's astonishment, stones and mud. Then they charge the poor, innocent jeweller with breach of trust, and threaten to call the police, and the falsely-charged man, in his bewilderment and terror, yields to the demands of the cheats, and pays them the money demanded.

THE LADY AND THE MARWAREE.

A Marwaree was sitting one afternoon in his shop in the bazaar, when a landau, drawn by a pair of well-caparisoned horses, stopped at his door. From the carriage descended a Hindu lady, who, from her rich dress and the servants who accompanied her, appeared to be connected in some way with the house of a Native Chief. She looked round the shop, admiring the various pieces of jewellery, asking the prices of various things, and making small purchases. She expressed herself well satisfied, and said she would come again, which she did, making *bona-fide* purchases, and paying prices which quite satisfied the jeweller.

One day she appeared at the shop of the Marwaree all alone, and taking him aside put on a very concerned look, and said,

"Will you help me out of my difficulty? I have run short of money, and want some immediately."

Now, the lady was well made, and her large black eyes looked so pleadingly into those of the Marwaree that he, close-fisted though he was, felt his heart melt towards the woman, and he replied,

"How much do you want? If your demand is not beyond my means, I will try to give you what you want."

"I require Rs. 10,000, and at once."

This rather staggered the Marwaree. The lady was beautiful, very beautiful, and to oblige her would be a pleasure, but she was a stranger to him, and Rs. 10,000 was a deal of money.

"I do not think," he said cautiously and hesitatingly, "I have so much ready cash, at present; but if you could find security for the money, I have no doubt I could raise it for you."

"Oh," said the lady, "that is easily settled. I have my jewels, and they are worth Rs. 50,000, at least. If I give you some of them in trust, and pay you so much interest on the loan of Rs. 10,000, for a few months, will you not lend me the money I want?"

The Marwaree was ready on such terms to do anything the lady wished. Her point gained so far, she began to take the Marwaree into her confidence, "I have now," she said, "been in Bombay a few months, and like it so well, that I have determined to purchase a house, for I shall be a frequent visitor to this city now, and would rather have a house of my own to live in than lodge with a friend. Well, I have seen and chosen a house; but I cannot get it for less than Rs. 25,000. I have only Rs. 15,000 available at present, and the proprietor says unless I complete the transaction to-night, he will sell the house to another, who is ready at once to pay the same sum. What am I, therefore, to do? You are the only man I have had any transaction with in Bombay, and it was only you I could think of to help me. Will you come and see my jewels?".

The Marwaree promised faithfully to be with her within an hour, and the lady left.

Within the hour, the Marwaree presented himself at the house, the address of which had been given by the woman, and was immediately ushered into her presence.

"You are punctual," said the lady, smiling to him. "Have you brought the money with you?"

"I have," answered the Marwaree, "the sum you want, which, on your satisfying me of the value of your jewels, I will hand over to you."

The lady ordered a case to be produced. It was opened, and was found to contain numerous little tied bundles of muslin, which the lady undid herself, disclosing to the Marwaree's eyes quantities of really valuable jewellery. He tested the gold, examined the precious stones, and found them altogether worth more than Rs. 50,000, as the lady herself had stated.

"With those jewels in my possession," he said, "I am quite willing to advance Rs. 10,000."

"Very good," the lady said, "at what interest? You will not make it heavy, considering the jewels are so good security, being worth fully five times the money you lend for them?" she inquired; as if she cared whether the Marwaree asked large or small interest.

"No," replied the man, "from you I could not ask too much. But how long will you require the money? When do you expect to redeem your property."

"Oh," the woman said carelessly, "I shall not require it longer than three months, perhaps less."

"Then," said the Marwaree, "let us make out an agreement for three months at five per cent."

"Five per cent. for three months?" the lady exclaimed pretending amazement. "That would be Rs. 500; or should I require it for a year, Rs. 2,000. An enormous sum to pay for the use of Rs. 10,000 for such a short time!"

"Not heavy, I assure you," said the Marwaree, "Rs. 10,000 is a large sum of money, and more than I possess myself. To procure it for you I have had to pay heavy interest myself. To others my rates are much higher. To some of those English sahibs who come to me for money, I will perhaps lend Rs. 1,000 for three months, getting 25 per cent. interest, so that in a year I get back my Rs. 1,000, and the sahib is still Rs. 1,000 in my debt."

"But those men give you no security beyond their name; and they sometimes escape up-country or to England, and you are a loser. But with me you are safe."

"And so," said the Marwaree, "I give it to you for five per cent. for three months."

"Very well," said the lady, pretending to be resigned to her fate; "let it be so. I must have the money, and your rates are perhaps lower than many other Marwarees.'"

The jewels being returned to the case, the woman called for cords and bound it tightly up with her own hands, after which she took a stick of sealing wax in her hand and ordered her servant to bring a taper.

"Why," queried the Marwaree, "would you seal the box?"

"For your satisfaction as well as mine; so that both you and I may know, by merely glancing at it, that the jewels are safe."

The seals being fixed, a man who appeared to be a lawyer's clerk, and who seemed to have been in waiting, was called in. A document was drawn up, in which the Marwaree agreed to advance Rs. 10,000 for three months at five per cent., holding as security the jewellery in the sealed case, while the lady agreed that at the end of three months, did she not redeem her jewels, they should become the property of the Marwaree, who should be at liberty to break the seals and sell the jewellery for whatever he might get.

Both parties having signed the deed, the lawyer's clerk took the paper away, and the Marwaree having handed over the Rs. 10,000 in notes, also departed, carrying with him the case which he supposed contained the jewellery.

One day the Marwaree was sitting in his shop talking with a friend who had looked in from over the way for an hour's gossip, when the Marwaree began telling his companion of the excellent speculation he had made; but his laughing and chuckling ceased when he noted the serious, inquiring look in his friend's face.

"I saw," he said, "the woman come to your shop, and meant to warn you; but I thought perhaps you knew her well."

"Warn me?" inquired [illegible]waree anxiously, "what is it you mean?"

"Is it possible tha[illegible]nt that woman so much money [illegible]dy of a sirdar, or noble of any kind, but a notorious woman in the city known as Amba."

"You must be mistaken; at any rate, I have the jewels safe."

"Are you quite sure? Let us see."

The Marwaree went and fetched the case, and explained how it had been sealed up in his presence.

"You are quite sure all the jewellery you speak of is there?"

"I saw it put in myself."

"She is a clever, deceitful woman," said the Marwaree's friend calmly. "I know how she has tricked others before. I would not, were I in your place, allow the three months to expire before breaking the seals. I would satisfy myself now."

The Marwaree became so alarmed that he broke the seals, cut the cords, and opening the box found stones certainly, but not at all precious—common bits of road metal set in dried mud.

The Marwaree hurried to his solicitor, a warrant was obtained for the woman's apprehension; she was arrested, and brought before the Magistrate; but what a tale did she tell him.

That Marwaree, she said, was the impostor and not she. She admitted her name was Amba, she had never tried to conceal it, and denied she had ever personated a lady of rank. The Marwaree came to her house one day, and she refused him admission, for which she supposed he had concocted this case against her.

There being no evidence, the case was dismissed, and the Marwaree, if his story was true, and there is little reason to doubt it, saw no more of his Rs. 10,000.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rome, Captain A. B. Danniell, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, and Ismailia, with the English mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr and Mrs Sparling and three children
Mr B W Blood
Mr Mellor
Miss Bacon
Miss Watson
Mrs Knox and child
Mrs Pinhey and child
Miss Morris
Revd E Greaves
Revd G Robinson
Mr Knox
Mr and Mrs Whiteway
Miss E J Cummings
Mr and Mrs E Murray
Mrs Fairbairn and two children
Miss Rowlands
Mrs Mullingan
Mr and Mrs Clarke
Maj and Mrs J G Curtis and two children
General Playfair
Mrs Dalrymple and two infants
Mr Wingate

Mr Sharrock
Mr and Mrs Prestage
Mrs Cook
Mr Finn, child and two infants
Mr Britten
Miss Crawford
Capt Broome
Mr Peters
Mr and Mrs Gollan
Mr Sergeant
Rev and Mrs A Yorke Browne and infant
Mrs Brett
Mr F Lindsay
Mr B Smith
Mrs James and child
Mr Sharvills
Mr Von Schmidt Secheran
Mr C J Jones
Dr Curne
Miss Evans
Mrs Mellor
Mr and Mrs Fitz Gibbon and two children

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr F N Thorowgood
Mrs Geoghegan
Miss Carr
Mr Wright
Sir Spencer and two Misses Wells
Mr Finlayson
Mr S Law
Mr H R Bagallay
Mr McKlroy
Mr and Mrs Skinner and child
Mr and Mrs Gresham
Mr and 4 Misses Gourlay
Mr A L Morgan
Mr Pettrie
Mr S Johnson
Mr W D Kilburn
Mr Macdowell

Mr and Mrs Gurney
Mr Slates
Mr and Mrs C Welby
Miss Blackmur
Mr Allbless
Mr and Mrs Edward
Mr Hannah
Mr J Rudd Rainey
Mr H James Rainey
Mr and Mrs F Sauquet, child and infant
Mr G Glover
Sir F E S Adair
Mr and Mrs Pryce Weedon
Mrs J G Gordon
Major Moor
Sir Capt A L Hoper Dixon
Mr H C Haldon

FOR ISMAILIA.

Mr, Mrs and Miss Lauchlan Macdonald
Mr and Mrs French
Mr and Mrs Walker
Mr and Mrs Slanard Wood

Mr and Mrs Bakerl
Miss Carr
Miss Weightman
Miss Atkinson
Miss Aims

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s. s. Surat, Captain R. Sleeman, 5th March, 1892.

FOR LONDON.—Mr and Mrs Sim, Miss C M White.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr R Curtis and Surg Lieut-Col Barrow, Mr Valentino, Miss Hislop, Mrs Taylor, Mr Lygouras, Capt T C Bell.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr R H Shipley, Mr and Mrs Muldoon, Revd W and Mrs Bayaham, Mrs Douglas White, Capt Glascock, Major Carnegy, Mr Borah, Mr G Sturdy, Mr H C B Daun.

FOR ISMAILIA.—Mr H L Baggalay, Mr C B Weld, and Mr R H Weld.

Per s. s. Khedive, Capt. L. H. Moule, on 12th March 1892.

FOR LONDON.—Miss St Aubyn, Mrs Porteous, Mrs Atkinson, Miss Ford, Mrs Brownlow, child and infant, Mrs Granville Walton and child, Mr Brittain, Mr J Bexfield, Major-General and Mrs Griffin, Miss Griffin, Mr Vibart, Mrs and 2 Misses Callaghan, Mr Morrow, Miss Fenton and two infants, Miss Braer, Mr J Couldrey, Captain Bradshaw, R N, Mr and Mrs Ross, and Mr W Barton.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr Mrs and Miss Hudson, Mr H Spencer, Mr Bannatyne McLeod, Mr S Low, Mr A D Wood, Mr and Mrs Baddeley, Miss Baddeley, Mr Baddeley (Junior), 3 Masters Baddeley, Mr and Mrs Berry White, Mr C J Connell, Capt A E Leslie, Mr and Mrs Grenfell, Mrs M Turner, Mr G D Blake, Mr P Mangles, Mr J H Symons, Mr and Mrs Hartley, Col and Mrs Begbie, Col and Mrs Cooke, Mr J A Toomey and Mr Sargeant.

FOR ISMAILIA.—Rev D S and Mrs Lylle and child, Col Carter, and Miss Lylle.

FOR ADEN.—Genl Sir G R Greaves, Brig-Genl W F Gatacre, Col P H Greig, Lieut-Col H P Leach, Capt P W Le Gallais, Capt W J Peyton and three clerks and Major-Genl Sanford.

Per s. s. Siam, Capt. H. T. Weighell, on 19th March, 1892.

FOR LONDON.—Rev L B Cholmondeley, and Mrs Drake. Brockman, three infants and nurse.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr Barrow, Mr Scheibler, and Mr Millar and child.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr and Mrs J Chisholm, Mrs Vincent Smith, Mr and Mrs Ridley, Sir Robert Harvey and friend, Rev J Warne, and Mr J C Doran.

Per s. s. Mirzapore, Captain R. Harvey, on 26th March, 1892.

FOR LONDON.—Mr Todd Naylor, Mr and Mrs Sanders, Hon Gertrude Kennaird, Mrs Jackson and infant, Mr and Mrs Dennis and 2 children, and Miss Molesworth.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr F E Patterson, Mr H J Dadysett, Miss Evans, Mr and Mrs Cooper, Mr J Green, Master Green, Mr Beith, and Rev J L Peach.

Per s. s. Assam, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, 2nd April, 1892.

FOR LONDON.—Rev A R McDuff.

FOR BRINDISI.—Rev J Dobie, Mr Lloyd, Miss Barrow, Mr H P Naylor, and Mr Townsend.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr and Mrs Peale, Mr and Mrs Bruce, child and infant, Lady Lansdowne, Mrs Frost, Mr Aubram, Lord Valletort, Lord de Vesciel, and Mr and Mrs Lloyd and two infants.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

5th Spoon Competion, Coorla, 26th February, 1892.

Rank and Names.	500 yds. Total.	600 yds. Total.	Grand Total.
Lieut T M English, B V Rifles	30	30	60
Col-Sergt H Black, B V Rifles	31	29	60
Sergt A Ashdown, G I P Ry Vol	28	27	55
Sergt C B Robinson, B V Rifles	29	25	54
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vol	21	21	53
Sergt J Kees, B V Rifles	31	22	53
Corpl G F Lund, B V Rifles	25	27	52
Lc-Corpl J Wolfe, G I P Ry Vol	30	21	51
Corpl C E Morris, B V Rifles	25	25	50
Lc-Corpl H W Prescott, B V Rifles	23	25	48
Sergt-Instr J Moore, B V Rifles	23	23	46
Qr-mr Sergt. W Stephens, B V Rifles	24	20	44
Vol J Mason, B V Rifles	16	14	30
Civilian J Steiner, B R Club	9	20	29
Civilian H Kereis, B R Club	17	5	22

"IN HIS POWER."

THERE can be little doubt as to the artistic success the Achurch-Charrington Company has achieved during their too short stay in Bombay. Last night the company quitted the stage of the Novelty Theatre after having added much to its reputation by the production of Mark Grimton's fine emotional play "In His Power." Miss Achurch had apparently recovered from her unfortunate indisposition, and her acting as Mrs. Graham, a *role* of an exceptional exacting and trying nature, exhibited all the dramatic force and artistic conception, which she showed herself capable of in the opening performance in Bombay of "Forget-me-not." Mr. Charrington had in the *role* of "Engine Scara," a part particularly suited to him, and his performance last night well deserved the recognition it received. Mr. H. Fleming's portrayal of "Captain Herbert Graham" displayed the work of the true artiste in every line and every action, and his power of sinking all individuality in picturing to the audience the character of the man the author had intended should be represented. A word of praise is also due to Miss Maggie Ford for her admirable rendering of the part of "Mrs. Walker," whilst Mr. Montgomery gave a capital interpretation of the *role* of "Dr. Cameron." There was a fairly large audience present to witness the performance, and the whole of the company was called before the curtain at the termination of the play. Miss Achurch and Company will sail to-day for England by the s. s. Rome, and will shortly commence a season at one of the London theatres.

THE CIVIL SERVICE CUP.

THE last has not even yet been heard of the Civil Service Cup imbroglio, writes the *Pioneer*. Upon the protest of the owner of Pickle against Mite, who was finally placed third, the matter has been made over by the Lucknow Stewards to the appellate authority of the Calcutta Turf Club. We are not aware on what ground of objection the question has been thus re-opened, but at the same time it was obvious when the Stewards made their final declaration of the order, viz., Negus, Halcyon, and Mite, that the owner of Pickle need not take that declaration as a settlement of the question unless he chose. The objection of Pickle was lodged against Dora—who at the time of its being made had been formally placed third—on the ground that her jockey had left the enclosure before weighing in; if that objection holds good it is no answer or at any rate no answer that is likely to be accepted, to say: "Yes: the horse you protest against is disqualified: but you are still not placed, for we are bringing in a new horse altogether for the third place to which your objection does not apply." The Stewards for several days allowed the world to understand that the order was to be Negus, Halcyon, Dora II. It was even announced that they had finally decided that this order was to stand and on the following day came out another final decision, by which Mite took the place of the third pony. Who is to say, after what has happened that this may not be again replaced by a new arrangement of the horses? The questions, therefore, to be settled before there can be any security about the results of the race, are how often the Judge and Stewards are allowed to change their placing in a race, and within what limit of time it is allowable for them to do so. The racing rule must have some answer to these questions, although one cannot expect the best code to provide for all the situations that may be produced in the course of a comedy of errors.

OUR MILITARY STATIONS.

JUBBULPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPUR, FEB. 20.

JUBBULPUR or Jubbleepoor, as Tommy Atkins delights to call it, is a military station of considerable importance, at the terminal point of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, 228 miles from Allahabad, and is joined to the East Indian Railway Extension from the latter town. The town stands about 1,458 feet above sea level, is 616 miles distant from Bombay, 784 miles from Calcutta, and about 384 miles from Agra. It is situated some six miles from the Sacred River Nerbudda in Lat. 23° 10' North, Longitude 80° 1' East. As a military station it is the head-quarters of the Nerbudda District, commanded by Brigadier-General Barnard, and is under Bengal, but the Commissariat Department, with outposts at Saugor and Pachmarhi, is for some unexplained reason under Bombay. The garrison consists of the head-quarters and six companies of a British Regiment (the Scottish Rifles, under the command of Colonel Miecham), a Battery of Field Artillery (the 44th R. A., commanded by Major Wynyard), a Squadron of the 1st Bengal Cavalry, under the command of Colonel Burten, and the head-quarters and six companies of the 1st Bengal Infantry, under the command of Colonel Senior.

Jubbulpur was captured on the 19th December, 1817, by a British force of 1,100 men, under the command of General Hardyman, who defeated a force of 5,000 Mahrattas, the troops of the Rajah of Nagpore, with heavy loss, capturing the town, nine pieces of ordnance, and a large quantity of military stores, with the small loss on the side of the British of two killed and ten wounded.

It is anomalous for the Bombay Commissariat Department to cater for Bengal troops at Jubbulpur, Saugor, and Pachmarhi. The anomaly is very striking, and not at all to the credit of the Bengal military authorities. Besides there is no reason for it. As a matter of fact the Bombay Commissariat officers do not like it, and the sooner it is done away with, the better. Either hand over Jubbulpur, Saugor, and Pachmarhi to the Bombay Presidency or let the Bengal Commissariat Department, Eastern Circle, take over their own legitimate duties of catering for Bengal Troops. There has been a persistent rumour of late that the latter course will be followed on the first of April, but nothing definite is known. The Commissary General-in-Chief is desirous of effecting the change, but the Quarter-master General in India when questioned on the subject some time ago apparently did not recognize any necessity for the change.

The station is one of the best in India, and has always been regarded with favor by the Bengal Commissariat Department. It is, therefore, not to their liking that it should remain a pleasure-ground under Bombay. Its being allowed to do so is a reflection on Bengal. The town of Jubbulpur is well-built, and is a very thriving place, this being doubtless due to the prosperity of the district and the cultivated state of the surrounding country, though the inhabitants as a whole are stated to be poor. The place is somewhat peculiar owing to the large number of tanks in and around it. These are much frequented by wild fowl and afford good shooting to the officers of the garrison. The country around Jubbulpur is highly interesting to the geologist on account of the variety of its formations. The hills in the distance are composed of granite, including gneiss, schistose rock, dolomete, &c., and in a limestone formation not far distant are to be found fossil bone deposits including the remains of elephants. About 12 twelve miles from Jubbulpur are the famed Marble Rocks which no traveller should miss as the sight is unique in India. They are approachable by a good road, well shaded by trees, for some ten miles of its length, or may be reached by railway and road. If the latter route be adopted arrangements should be made to send a pony or bullock tonga from Jubbulpur to the station of Mirganj on the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, from whence the rocks can be reached by a good road in less than an hour. The approach to the Nerbudda is very picturesque, and there are two Government bungalows maintained on a commanding elevation overlooking the river, with a mess-man attached to each for the comfort of travellers. These bungalows are clean and well kept, and sweet cool drinking water is obtainable from a spring well down the rocky bank of the river. These bungalows are much used by newly-wedded couples in which to pass their honey-moon, many parties coming long distances, even from the Shan States, to be married at Jubbulpur. A very good boat is kept by Government for the use of visitors, the charge for it being eight annas per head plus two annas for each of the crew, and the payment of these fees has to be entered in the boat visitors' book, kept for the purpose. The grandeur and stillness experienced as the boat almost noiselessly ascends the river to where the turmoil of the waters rush from the gorge into which they enter at the Falls of Dhurandar, some two miles higher up, have not their equal in Asia. There between those granite and basaltic glittering white steeps, some 30 to 100 feet high, may be seen the monkey's leap, and further up the elephants foot-prints in the rock itself. Here are some hundreds of swallows' nests, clustered thickly on the marble within the reach of man, and high above the face of the rock is literally swarmed with their honey-combs, the stately peacock may be seen exhibiting his gorgeous plumage before taking himself to the jungles from the rays of the mid-day sun, and lower down troops of monkeys playing on the rocky sides of the granite gorge. It may not be out of place here to warn readers of these lines who may visit the marble rocks not to disturb the bees, as a monument on the height above the bungalows, overlooking the river, silently records the power they can wield, even to the taking of human life. The monument, erected of the stone, which here abounds, is surrounded by a cross, and enclosed with eight stone pillars, holding a double row of iron rails. On a marble slab is the following inscription:—

Here lie the remains of
Richard Boddington, Esquire,
Civil Engineer,
In the service of the
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company,
Who was attacked by bees
and drowned in the
River Nerbudda,
Near this spot
On the 10th of May, 1859,
Aged 29 years.

This monument is erected
By his Colleagues
In memory of his virtuous
And manly character.

The Falls of Dhurandar or the Misty Shoot cannot be approached in a boat. They have to be reached by a cart track, through sparse jungle, about two miles from the bungalows, maintained for the use of visitors. The river above the falls has a breadth of about 100 yards, and has a considerable bend, where it turns towards its rocky bed, and disappears from view. The sullen roar of falling waters strikes upon the ear long before the fall comes into view, and it can only be seen when closely approached over the rough bed of rocks. The main channel falls about 30 feet down into a narrow slot of some 40 feet in width, and there are two smaller falls or slots conveying into one, some seventy yards lower down. In the dry season the river is entirely hidden from view, as it rushes from the falls through its narrow channel for about a mile. Near the falls sits a Joghi vowed to perpetual silence with his umbrella open to protect him from the fierce rays of the sun, which here strike hotly on the white glittering rocks. Other Hindu devotees may be seen bathing in the sacred waters, while others sit in silent contemplation of the falling waters day and night thus hoping to gain immortality when they cross the Bhav Sagar into paradise.

On the top of the wooded eminence above the bungalows stands a Hindu temple within a circular walled enclosure. The temple is reached by an irregular flight of 108 stone steps. Within the enclosure and ranged against the wall is a wealth of broken images and gods, 64 in number, many possessing great merit, but nearly all broken and much mutilated, almost every female goddess has the nose and lips battered out of shape, or a limb knocked off, or broken. The temple itself is small, of the usual architecture, and has images of Gunputty, Parvati, Shewnarayan, &c., and is said to be 1800 years old. The carved-wood work on the door of the temple is a work of art, particularly the two upper panels. Some ten yards in front of the door-way or entrance is a masonry platform surmounted by a canopy standing on 10 pillars four feet in height, the inside of the dome being hexagonal in shape. Within this devotees sit and worship. There are eight trees and three shrubs within the walled enclosure. The temple is dedicated to Gunishunker, but there is nothing striking in its architecture, the dome being surmounted with the lotus flower standing on four heads. A good view is obtained of a portion of the river bank and country beyond by looking down from the top of the steps, as if through a lane, the hill on which the temple stands being thickly wooded.

The Masonic fraternity in Jubbulpur work under the English constitutions, and hold their monthly meetings in a hired bungalow under warrant. The name of the Lodge is Alexandra, after the Princess who but a few days ago suffered her first great earthly loss in the death of her first-born son. The membership number is 1065. The Lodge is in a flourishing condition, and its members are desirous of having a temple of their own.

FROM the twelfth annual report of the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, Ld., and which is published in another column, it appears that the Working Capital of the company has increased from Rs. 91,86,123-10-5 on the 1st January to Rs. 1,02,80,996-12-9 on the 31st December. The net profits for the whole year (including Rs. 4,300 6-4 brought forward from the 31st December 1890 have amounted to Rs. 1,23,242-4-1. The demand for money has not been commensurate with the increase in Deposits, and inasmuch as a continuance of this depression seems more than probable the directors have found it necessary to close the 18 and 24 months' fixed accounts so that the maximum rate now is 5 per cent. per annum. The very handsome Reserves would alone warrant a reduction in rate, "but the position has been rather forced from without by a state of things quite unprecedented in the annals of Indian banking, and consequently beyond our control." The Divisible Balance available for distribution on the 31st ultimo is Rs. 50,366-8-5, which have been apportioned thus:—To payment of dividend at 10 per cent. per annum, Rs. 31,500; to amount to raise Doubtful Debt Fund to Rs. 60,000, Rs. 10,000; to amount Fund for equalising dividends to Rs. 20,000, Rs. 4,250; to amount Reserve Fund to Rs. 4,20,000, Rs. 3,840; carried forward Rs. 776-8-5.

THE CASE OF MR. WHEELER.

THE PUBLIC INQUIRY.

ON Saturday morning a public inquiry was opened at the Board of Revenue Office, Allahabad, into certain charges against Mr. Percy Cotterill Wheeler, of the Bengal Civil Service, and late officiating Sessions Judge of Jaunpur. The enquiry was ordered by the Lieutenant-Governor, in the terms of Act XXXVII. of 1850. The Commission appointed to conduct the enquiry was composed of Mr. W. Kaye, Member of the Board of Revenue, and Mr. M. S. Howell, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Oudh. Mr. F. E. Taylor, C.S. acted as Secretary to the Commission. Mr. A. H. S. Reid, Barrister-at-law, assisted and advised by Mr. J. Deas, the Legal Remembrancer, conducted the prosecution, on behalf of Government; and Mr. Wheeler, who was present, was defended by Mr. Arthur Strachey, Barrister-at-Law.

At the opening of the proceedings, Mr. Kaye directed Mr. Reid, in accordance with the terms of section 11 of the Act, to openly read the articles of charge.

Mr. Wheeler was then called upon to plead to the charges, and to each separately he pleaded—"Not guilty."

Mr. Reid, thereupon, briefly stated the facts out of which the charges had arisen. He said that one Debi Persad was committed to Mr. Wheeler's Court on 11th March 1891, charged with certain offences. His trial commenced on 5th May and was completed on 27th July. On the 21st October he was convicted and sentenced. Previous to the 21st October, there had been correspondence between Mr. Wheeler and the Local Government, and Mr. Wheeler had been called on to state reasons to finish the case of Debi Persad. Complaints were made by the Magistrate of the district that work was being interfered with by the case not having been finished, and he proposed to prove orders from the Government calling upon Mr. Wheeler to finish it. On the conviction of Debi Persad, on October 21st, an application was made for a copy of the judgment, and an order was passed that it should be given.

On 13th November, application was made to the High Court, on behalf of the prisoner, by Durga Charan Banerji, his vakil, that the prisoner should be admitted to bail, pending the decision of the appeal. This application was supported by an affidavit of Durga Pershad, brother of Debi Pershad, to the effect that copy of the judgment had not been obtained, and that he had been informed by a pleader, that the judge had stated in Court, when asked for a copy of the judgment, that it was not complete. An order was passed on 13th November, that the accused should be admitted to bail; and the judge was directed, if he had not already done so, to grant a copy of the judgment immediately. Again, on 23rd November, on the application of Debi Pershad, supported by an affidavit that he had been unable to obtain copy of the judgment, the appeal was admitted by the Chief Justice, and then, or shortly afterwards, an order was passed that Mr. Wheeler, the Sessions Judge, should report forthwith why copy of the judgment had not been delivered, and the cause or causes of the delay.

On 16th December Mr. Justice Straight, at the request of the Judges of the High Court, visited Jaunpur, and up to that date neither had a copy of the judgment been given to the appellant, nor had any explanation been offered as to the cause of the delay.

In the course of the interview between Mr. Justice Straight and Mr. Wheeler, the latter stated that he had written the judgment before delivery; and that at the time of delivery he had signed and dated the judgment in open court. He stated that he had, after doing so, taken the judgment back to his house, and that, though he had made diligent search, he had been unable to find it. He offered no explanation to Mr. Justice Straight's inquiry as to why, having dated, signed, and delivered his judgment, he took it back to his house, when the official to whom it would ordinarily be handed, was present in court.

Those were the facts connected with the first four charges, and the sections with which the enquiry was concerned were sections 369, 366 and 367 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (which sections Mr. Reid then read).

The fifth charge was connected with a breach of duty as a Sessions Judge, and the facts connected therewith were as follows:—

On the 25th May 1891, the subordinate Judge of Meerut, on the application of the decree-holder, the Bank of Upper India, transferred to Jaunpur for execution, a decree against Mr. P. C. Wheeler for Rs. 6,755-12-0. The papers referred to in section 224 Civil Procedure Code, were made over to the decree-holder's agent, who himself went to Jaunpur, and on or about [illegible] June, put in an application for execution of the decree against Mr. Wheeler, as District Judge of Jaunpur, and to this application the papers specified in section 224, Civil Procedure Code, were attached. The relief asked was attachment of the salary of the judgment-debtor. The application was put up for orders before Mr. Wheeler. The then peshkar of Mr. Wheeler's court was subsequently examined, and [illegible]

That [illegible] (notice [illegible]) adding [illegible] the words [illegible] 1887, or [illegible]

Mr. Reid [illegible] Code of Civil Procedure relating [illegible] provided [illegible] file a suit [illegible] self a party [illegible] came before [illegible] record of [illegible] immediate [illegible] reference [illegible] the evidence [illegible] of those [illegible] sions of [illegible] 38 of the Civil Courts [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] to Mr. Strachey [illegible] telegram [illegible] Wheeler [illegible] said about [illegible] It ran—[illegible] indignation [illegible]

On the [illegible] the following [illegible] mous libel. Indignantly repudiate it. Filing affidavit. Challenge any enquiry."

A letter to Mr. LaTouche, Chief Secretary to Government, dated 25th December, was next produced. It was a private letter addressed to,—"My dear LaTouche," [illegible] of it said the order of the Chief Justice had filled him with amazement, indignation and rage.

"What I said was literally and absolutely true; on that I stake my honour [illegible] I accept the alternative gladly. In fact I court it, seek for it, and long for it." Mr. Wheeler announced that he was leaving for Allahabad the next morning and asked Mr. LaTouche for an interview. He added that he had telegraphed to the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Justice Straight, and the Chief Justice, that he was going to file an affidavit, and if that did not clear him fully he proposed to demand, in fact he demanded, a commission to try him [illegible] "I am either," he said, "an innocent man or so much dirt unfit to disgrace our service any longer. I will take no compromise; I demand justice and an opportunity to clear myself from this ghastly calumny. The Chief Justice [illegible] a lying scoundrel [illegible] judgment [illegible] is the [illegible] nion [illegible] thing should occur in this way." The letter continued in the same strain, [illegible] the imputation back, [illegible] but [illegible] ation."

The next letter read was one written on the same date and addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor. Its general tenour was much the same as the letter to the Chief Secretary, and of Mr. Wheeler's previous telegram. He complained that the first intimation of the matter he had was contained in the report published in the *Pioneer*, and repeated the declaration of his intention to make an affidavit, and in the event of its not being completely exonerated, he asked for a Commission.

He said he could not understand the right of the Chief Justice to vilipend him in this way. If, after filing the affidavit, "I do not then receive the amende honorable, I appeal to your Honour instantly to point a Commission as a Court of Honour . . . I do not want the case tried from any legal standpoint. I am either an injured man or an unspeakable disgrace to the service to which we both belong. In the Chief Justice's opinion, I have reached the lowest depth of degradation. He must believe me capable of sanctioning a prosecution for giving false evidence, and, at the same time, trying to my superior court in a most infamous and dastardly way." He asked if [illegible] could atone for the wrong [illegible] done him [illegible] presumed against me [illegible] of it, [illegible]

Mr. Percy Gray, Officiating Registrar of the High Court, was then called. He produced letters from the High Court to Mr. Wheeler [illegible] Judge of Jaunpur regarding delay in obtaining a copy of the judgment in the case of Debi Pershad. The first letter was dated 23rd November, 1891, and contained a copy of the court's order of the previous day, directing that Debi Pershad should be admitted to bail, and that the Judge should immediately grant a copy of the judgment, if it had not already been done. [illegible] Debi Pershad [illegible] 23rd, [illegible] Banerji [illegible] unable [illegible] Justice [illegible] port forthwith [illegible] been [illegible] November [illegible] of Debi [illegible] Judge [illegible] record [illegible] and [illegible] communication [illegible] Sessions [illegible] in the [illegible] before [illegible] the [illegible] witness [illegible] sent [illegible] the [illegible] sence [illegible] record [illegible] of Jaunpur [illegible] ation [illegible] the [illegible] from [illegible] record [illegible] from [illegible] bound [illegible] when [illegible] from [illegible] to the [illegible]

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he telegraphed to Mr. Wheeler inquiring why, in accordance with promise, he had not sent one page of his judgment he had spoken of, and these notes were sent.

Mr. Gray then stated that under order No. 3 of 1887, each Sessions Judge was required to submit, each month, a copy of the judgments in sessions trials held by him in the previous month. The Sessions Statement of the Jaunpur judge for October contained no entry of the case of Debi Pershad. On January 21st, 1892, witness received from Mr. McLeod, the Judge of Jaunpur, a Supplementary Sessions Statement for the month of August, September and October, in which it was found, on reference, the case of Debi Pershad was not mentioned.

Mr. Reid on Monday sketched the evidence he proposed to call. Court officials from Jaunpur and pleaders would be called to support the allegation that when sentence was passed there was no written judgment to which Mr. Wheeler was being pressed to finish the case, and that might have been an inducement to pass sentence before he had gone to the labour of written judgment. The High Court registers were then referred to by Mr. Reid and the evidence of Mr. Justice Straight. The prosecution said that no suggestion was made, that the judgment was lost, and the evidence of the court officials at Jaunpur would be taken on that point. As to the last charge there was the evidence of the agent of the Bank of Upper India; and the Manager of the Bank Officials of the Meerut Court would prove the transfer of the decree to Jaunpur; other officials would prove it was never executed, and Mr. Gray and others would show it was never sent to Allahabad to the High Court, as it should have been.

Mr. Strachey said his client admitted no affidavit was sent, and the explanation would be that the necessity of filing it was superseded by the appointment of this Commission, which Mr. Wheeler knew would be appointed about the time he ceased to be Judge of Jaunpur. He also admitted the transfer of the decree and that it was not transmitted to the High Court, and that no action was taken under section 38; also he would admit that the records in the decree were not sent into the office at Jaunpur. He, (Mr. Strachey), however, would make no admission that the procedure prescribed by certain sections was not followed, because he should contend that the sections allowed a certain latitude and discretion. As to the fact, however, he was willing to admit it.

Mr. Howell: And that no order for execution was issued?—Yes.

Vishnu Chander Sanyani, Government Pleader at Jaunpur, said he was engaged on behalf of Government in the case of Debi Pershad. He was at Jaunpur on the morning of 21st October; but he left in the evening. He knew that judgment was to be delivered on that day; and he drew up a vernacular application for a copy, which he handed over to the munsarim at his house. He left the application, because, being about to leave for Benares, he wished to get a copy. He returned to Jaunpur on the 3rd November, the last day of the Dasehra vacation. Next day he went to the court and asked the munsarim for a copy of the judgment. He did not get a copy. About a week after witness' return he heard Mr. Wheeler reply to the verbal application of Munshi Raj Kishore for a copy of the judgment: "I have pronounced judgment, what more do you want?" and something, which witness could not recollect. He had no recollection of what it was Mr. Wheeler said. In witness' presence Pandit Shudama Pande applied to the Judge for a copy of the judgment.

By Mr. Kaye: He knew judgment was to be delivered on the 21st October, because the Judge had ordered the court officers to attend court on that day (it being a holiday) to hear judgment in that and one or two other cases.

Dameshar Dyal, reader of the Judge's Court, Jaunpur, said that he was present at Jaunpur on 21st October and 27th July. He remembered the conclusion of the case of Debi Pershad. In the interval it was witness' duty to read vernacular papers to the Judge. He remembered reading some order sheets in Debi Pershad's case to the Judge. This was on the Friday next before October 21st. These orders gave grounds for the postponement of the case. He read them at Mr. Wheeler's house. So far as he remembered some police papers were asked for, but they were not with witness. Mr. Wheeler ordered witness to tell the Court Inspector to go to the house with the papers next morning. He remembered reading no other papers connected with the cases to the Judge at his house, or at court when the case was going on, the pleaders read the papers. On the Saturday, which was a holiday, witness was informed the Judge had been in the court to give orders in Debi Pershad's case. Witness went to the court on the Monday, but the Judge did not come; nor did he come on Tuesday; and witness went again on Wednesday, the 21st October. At 11 A.M. he wrote to the Judge, informing him Debi Pershad was in court, and he received the Judge's reply endorsed on the letter (produced). Mr. Wheeler said he would come to court at 4 P.M. to give judgment in Debi Pershad's and another case. Witness sent for the prisoner in the other case. The Judge came to court between four and five, bringing a black despatch box with him. The box was put on a stand by the Judge's side in court. Out of it Mr. Wheeler took a Japanned paper basket, which he put on the table before him. The other prisoner (Mussammat Utni) was produced; and the Judge took the judgment in her case from the tray and pronounced sentence of transportation for life. The judgment was given to witness and he passed it through the office for a warrant. Debi Pershad then appeared—he was not in custody—and out of that basket the Judge took a brown paper cover (pulta) containing some papers. He turned over some pages, till he came to the last page, and he then signed and dated the judgment.

Mr. Reid: How do you know it was the judgment?—I mean the last page.

Witness further said he saw Mr. Wheeler sign and date the paper, as he sat close by at a small table. There was writing on the paper, which Mr. Wheeler signed and dated. Judgment was pronounced in English. He said: "Debi Pershad is found guilty [illegible] nt under sections 218 and 287, Indian P[illegible] he is sentenced to two years for each offence. The offences to run concurrently." Witness at once translated this to Debi Pershad, who did not understand English. He told the trial clerk to tell the second clerk to get the warrant ready. While the warrant was being prepared, the Judge shut up the paper cover, put it in the basket, and the basket into the box, which he locked. The warrant then came. The Judge read it, and found it to be incorrect. The second clerk furnished the Judge with a black warrant form, which the Judge himself filled up and signed and gave to the policeman. A Vakalat-nama, appointing a pleader in the High Court to file an appeal and an application for copy of judgment and amended charges were presented by Debi Pershad or his pleader (witness could not remember which). The power of attorney was presented for attestation by the judge. The judge ordered that only a copy of the judgment should be given and then went home. After the 21st October Mr. Wheeler said nothing to him about the judgment in Debi Pershad's case. He remembered Raj Kishore making a verbal application for a copy of the judgment about a fortnight or twenty days afterwards. He could not follow what Mr. Wheeler said in reply, being busy at the time. Subsequently, ten days before the date fixed for Mr. Nickels' trial at Mirzapur, Sheodama Pande, pleader, applied for a copy of the judgment in this case, stating verbally he required it at Mirzapur. The Judge said: "You can put in as many applications as you like," and ordered that a copy should be given. Witness passed that order to some mohurrir. After this application Mr. Wheeler said nothing to witness, nor to anyone else in his presence, about the judgment in the case.

The witness produced some written applications, but that made by Sheodama Pande was not produced. One of the applications was dated November 4th and was made by C. Nickels.

Mr. Reid: Do you know anything about an execution decree?—I remember one morning in the hot weather, at the time of taking petitions, an old Mahomedan came with a paper. The Court Inspector nudged me and whispered: "This concerns the Judge." I took the application and put it before the Judge. He read it and put it in his box. I did not examine the papers. There was more than one paper. I do not know whether it was in English or vernacular. It was an application for an execution.

Mr. Kaye: How do you know that?—So far as I remember the Court Inspector said to me that this was an application against the Judge.

Mr. Reid: You did not read them.—I don't remember.

In answer to Mr. Howell, the witness said the old man said nothing and vanished.

In further answer to Mr. Reid the witness said that when work was over, the Judge called him into the verandah of his private room and asked where the old man was. He was not to be found. The Judge ordered that he should be traced and sent to his house next day. Witness searched for him and found him in the pucka serai at 9 P.M. He told him what Mr. Wheeler said. He had not since seen the man, until he came to Allahabad. He did not know whether the papers were brought back to the court or not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Strachey: He had been reader since 1885. During that time there had been six Judges: four before and one since Mr. Wheeler. He heard thousands of judgments delivered in the ordinary course of his duty.

Mr. Wheeler delivered judgment in Debi Pershad's case in the ordinary way; the same way as other judges. He only remembered one original case in which the whole judgment was read out in court in a sessions case. That was the Sohni case, decided by Mr. Burkitt. Witness sat close by Mr. Wheeler usually. When Mr. Wheeler was giving judgment on October 21st his iron paper basket remained in front of him. The brown paper cover which he took out contained from 20 to 25 half sheets loose, not stitched together. A margin was ruled on each sheet, on the left hand side of one side of the sheet, and the right hand on the reverse. Witness was shown a paper said to be the first sheet of the judgment, and said: "It was ruled in this way. The size of the paper was like that produced. All the pages witness saw had writing on them; none were blank. Mr. Wheeler turned all the pages over, and the last was dated and signed. He read his sentence from that paper, which was lying before him on the table. The Judge refused to let Debi Pershad have a copy of the amended charges, on the ground that a copy had already been given him. Witness did not ask the Judge to give him the judgment. At that time there were in court, besides himself and the Judge, Debi Pershad, Durga Pershad, Rajkishore, Hamid Ahmed, who was acting as Court Inspector, Hashmat Ali, the sessions clerk and some orderly peons. The munsarim also, Gocul Pershad, was standing behind witness's chair. Hari Ram and clerks were peeping through the "chicks" so that the Judge could not see them. Everybody was anxious to hear what sentence was going to be passed on Debi Pershad. The munsarim used always to await the Judge's arrival to take his orders, and stood behind witness's chair. The Judge and witness sat on a dais. The acting Court Inspector sat at the pleaders' table, at the end furthest from the Judge, and on a lower level. Rajkishore also sat at the table, on the opposite side. Debi Pershad stood at the end of the table, and Durga Pershad was near the door, Hashmat Ali, the sessions mohurrir, was standing behind the witness's chair and below the dais. The other persons were peeping through a door to the Judge's right. Before the conclusion of the trial on July 27th, the pleaders engaged in the case read vernacular papers to the Judge, and examined witnesses. Three sets of depositions previously made by witnesses for the prosecution, before the tehsildar of Karakat, the Magistrate of Jaunpur, and the Sessions Judge, Mr. Burkitt, in the Sohni case, were read to the Judge. He remembered the day on which Rajkishore verbally reminded the Judge about the copy of his judgment. After the Judge left, witness asked Rajkishore what the Judge said; Rajkishore told him.

Questioned next as to the incident of the old Mahomedan, witness said that he did not again see him in court after he had placed the papers before the Court. The old man did not speak to the judge; nor before the judge rose that day did the old man come and ask to have an order passed on the application. He never came and asked to have an order made. He never came to the court again. On December 16th, Mr. Justice Straight came to Jaunpur.

Do you remember, about three weeks after that, Mr. Wheeler asked you to write down all you remembered about the judgment in Debi Pershad's case?—He told me he would not ask me till after he gave over the judgeship, but that after he ceased to be judge he would ask me to make an affidavit.

Did he say he would not ask you while he was judge lest it should be thought he had put pressure on you?—Yes. This was about the end of the Christmas holidays. I told Mr. Wheeler Hashmat Ali had been in court on the 21st October and knew all about what happened, and Mr. Wheeler said he would not take an affidavit from him either so long as he was judge.

Witness added that he remembered no other names. Mr. Wheeler made over charge on the morning of the 12th or 13th of January to Mr. McLeod. The judge's table was a small table.

Re-examined by Mr. Reid—During the Mohurrum witness attended the judge's house daily (from 10th to 19th August) to read papers connected with Debi Pershad's and other cases in which judgment was reserved. He did not read any of the papers in Debi Pershad's case. He was not asked. He went to the judge's house on every holiday, but he never remembered reading any papers in Debi Pershad's case. Hashmat Ali was close to witness in court that day. His head would have been one or two spans lower than that of witness.

By Mr. Kaye—There were 20 to 25 half sheets of paper in the cover Mr. Wheeler had.

Mr. Kaye—Could it have been the notes of evidence Mr. Wheeler had in that cover?—The notes of evidence were stitched beforehand in court, as soon as the judge had taken them.

Can you say with any certainty that the papers in court were not the notes of evidence?—I cannot say positively.

By Mr. Howell—When Mr. Wheeler suggested he should write down all he remembered he did so; and offered to show it to him. He declined to see it, but said: "I do not like to see it now;" and he declined to take an affidavit so long as he was judge.

By Mr. Strachey (with permission).—The judge's notes of evidence were in two parts, each part secured by a brass clip.

On the witness's evidence being read over he said he remembered that in the paper brought by the old Mahomedan the first page was written in the vernacular. It was a petition.

By Mr. Kaye—He remembered the case well because it was considered a very important case. His memory served him as to the position of the spectators.

On Tuesday Lala Rajkishore, pleader, said he was engaged in Debi Pershad's defence, and he went to court on October 21st. He could not exactly remember the time the judge came; it was after 12 o'clock: he could not fix it more closely. He was sitting in in the Munsarim's room when the judge arrived, and then he went into court. He heard the judge order the reader to call for Debi Pershad. Debi Pershad came, and at that time there were papers before the judge. He could not say whether they referred to Debi Pershad's or some other case. Then the judge took some brown paper from his left. Witness at that time was sitting about five yards away from the judge, at the pleaders' table. He could not say whether the judge took the paper from his box or his table. Mr. Wheeler opened the brown paper and there were other papers inside. Then the judge in English said: "Well, I find him guilty and sentence him to two years' imprisonment under each section. Both sentences to run concurrently." Then witness put in a power-of-attorney executed by Debi Pershad, empowering Durga Charan Banerjee to file an appeal and an application for release on bail; and he also put in an application for copy of the judgment. The reader informed the judge what the application was for. The judge said: "What will you do with it?" and he said: "We can't do anything in the High Court unless we get a copy of the judgment." The judge said: "What will you do with the charge sheet; you must have got a copy in the Lower Court?" and he replied that the charge sheet was sometimes amended in the Sessions Court. Mr. Wheeler said that in this case the charge was just the same. Then the judge said: "Let a copy of the charge sheet be given." He did not see what became of the brown paper the judge opened.

Since that date, witness had twice verbally asked the judge for a copy of the judgment. He believed the first occasion was after the re-opening of the Civil Court at the Dasehra vacation; this was on November 4th. The judge then said: "I am sorting out (or "searching out" witness could not say which) papers." Debi Pershad was sent to jail and his brother was pressing witness to ask the Judge for the copy. Witness then asked a second time, for the same reason, and no other. After witness made his second application he sent Durga Pershad to Allahabad. This was owing to a telegram he received from Sheodama Pande. He made the application in the court room. The Judge smiled and said: "You are too earnest about Debi Pershad. I am not a railway engine." Witness smiled and other pleaders present smiled. This was about six week after October 21st,—he could not say for certain. Durga Pershad had been to Allahabad before this on several occasions. After the judgment in the High Court was given in Debi Pershad's case, in the "Pioneer," witness received a letter from Mr. Wheeler and went to see him at his house. The judge asked if witness had seen it and witness said he had and was very sorry to see it. Mr. Wheeler said he was going to file an affidavit that he had written out the judgment. He asked witness whether he would like to file an affidavit of what he did or saw Mr. Wheeler doing on the day sentence was passed. He also said that he had written a very elaborate judgment in Debi Pershad's case, and that Mr. Rogers and Mr. King had seen him writing it in the verandah, and that, as he was engaged in writing it he could not take up the Raja of Jaunpur's case. As witness had been engaged in that case for the plaintiff, he said, "Yes." Then Mr. Wheeler pointed out a table and said the judgment was lost somehow or other from that table. That was all he said. Up to the time the judgment of the High Court appeared in the "Pioneer," Mr. Wheeler said nothing to witness except what he had told the Commission. What he had last related occurred subsequently to the appearance of the judgment.

By Mr. Strachey—Witness thought he was the leading pleader at Jaunpur, and had practised there for more than ten years. The 21st October was a holiday. The judge passed sentence in the words he had quoted in English. Immediately before he pronounced sentence, Mr. Wheeler looked at the papers in the brown cover. He gave judgment in the usual way it was given in Sessions trials.

The witness further said the whole of the conversation in court that afternoon was in English. The level of the judge's table was above that of the pleaders'. The judge did not say what papers he was sorting or searching out when witness asked for a copy of the judgment. So far as he remembered he said "Some of the papers." He remembered nothing more being said on that occasion. At the time of the second verbal application Durga Pershad was present. Witness remembered nothing more than he had spoken to being said on that occasion. That was said in English. He told Durga Pershad on the second occasion that he was going to speak to the judge. When he got the judge's answer about the "railway engine" he told Durga Pershad the effect. He said to Durga Pershad; "Sahib ne abhi tak faisala nahin diya; tum jao Allahabad." He said that to Durga Pershad as soon as he came out of the court room. By what he said he meant that the judge had not yet handed the judgment into the office; not that he had not given sentence. That was the reason he gave Debi Pershad for not being able to get a copy. That was all he said to Durga Pershad so far as he remembered. He went to Mr. Wheeler's house the next day or the day after he saw the High Court judgment published in the "Pioneer." When Mr. Wheeler spoke, he said: 'I do not wish to exercise any sort of influence upon you. You can file an affidavit if you wish of all you did that day or saw me do." He did not remember Mr. Wheeler saying that witness might remember things which he personally had forgotten.

Sheodama Pande, pleader of Jaunpur, said he went with Debi Pershad to court on the 17th October, in consequence of a letter from the Court Inspector. He was surety for Debi Pershad. He remained till five o'clock and then Mr. Wheeler came. He had his cutcherry box with him. He looked into the English office, and finding there was no clerk he said to witness he could not pronounce judgment that day. He ordered witness to produce Debi Pershad on the following Monday. He did not take his seat on the bench, and went away. Witness said he could not be present on Monday, as he was going to Mirzapur, and Mr. Wheeler ordered Debi Pershad to be present. Witness went to Mirzapur the same evening and returned on the 24th or 25th October. On the night of the 21st he learned the result of the case from a telegram from Rajkishore. When the Court opened after the Dasehra vacation he made a written application for a copy of the judgment, on behalf of Mr. C. Nickels. This was on November 4th. He gave the application to the munsarim in the presence of the judge. The judge said nothing. The ordinary order for giving a copy was endorsed on the application. He made another application verbally a few days before Mr. Justice Straight's visit. The judge replied: "I will give papers in a day or two to the office. Then you will get copies." He did not mention the judgment. Witness then asked: "May I present an application to that effect?" and Mr. Wheeler said: "Yes you may make as many applications as you like." That was all the judge ever said to him about the copy of the judgment. Witness never went to court between the day of his return from Mirzapur till the 4th November.

By Mr. Strachey.—He was told to go to court at four o'clock on the 17th October. That day was a holiday.

Mukkun Lal was the next witness called. He said he was a pleader at Jaunpur and remembered that, after the Dasehra vacation, Rajkishore asked for a copy of judgment in Debi Pershad's case. Mr. Wheeler smiled and said: "I am not an engine," or words to that effect, and something else witness could not catch. It was in connection with the judgment. He did not hear it.

Mr. Strachey did not cross-examine.

Mr. Reid next called a witness who would speak as to the last charge, as he desired to release him.

Faiz Ahmed said that last June he was miscellaneous writer to the Sub-Judge at Meerut. He produced his register, showing an application for transfer of a decree put in on May 1st, by the Bank of Upper India, against Mr. Wheeler. The order was made on May 16th for the decree to be transferred to Jaunpur. Witness made a copy of the application, a copy of the decree, and a certificate under section 224 and sent it.

MR. WHEELER'S FINANCES.

William McLeavy said his bank held a decree against Mr. P. C. Wheeler, and he applied for execution. The application was made in the early part of June 1891. He told his vakil to apply. He fixed the date by a letter from Mr. Wheeler. He got the usual certificate and papers and made them over to Wahid Ali Khan, and told him to go to Jaunpur and execute the decree. He gave Wahid Ali no application for execution. There was none from witness. He believed he made the papers over himself to Wahid Ali, who went to Jaunpur, and returned eight or ten days later, bringing a certificate or receipt from Mr. Wheeler (the witness then said that that certificate or receipt came by post from Wahid Ali Khan). It was in Mr. Wheeler's handwriting (the witness produced the letter). It ran: Certified that Wahid Ali Khan presented a petition in my court for execution of a decree. I have not passed orders on it, pending a reference to the Bank of Upper India. P. C. Wheeler." That was dated 10-6-91.

A letter afterwards came from Mr. Wheeler, dated the 11th June. The letter was read. In it Mr. Wheeler said he was simply staggered when a man presented a petition publicly in his court to attach half his pay. No notice had beengiven him of any such unusual proceeding. He had not executed the decree as he wished to make reference to the bank. He never expected such cruel treatment. On the following Sunday he would write at length about all his debts, and the issue would depend upon Mr. McLeavy. He asked that with the usual kindness with which people credited him, Mr. McLeavy would think the matter over and not allow him to be driven into a corner.

Mr. Reid—As a matter of fact did you give Mr. Wheeler notice or not?—I had written to him very often about the delay.

On the 13th June witness said he wrote to Mr. Wheeler saying that his promised fuller communication regarding the promissory notes, was not to hand; and expressing a hope that it would soon be received and would propose some satisfactory arrangement. He reminded Mr. Wheeler of the decree upon which he had paid nothing, while several letters from the bank had met with no attention. "Under the circumstances we had no option but to apply for execution of the decree, and the easiest way for yourself was to do this by sending the decree to your own court. We might have applied to the High Court for its transfer to some other court to be enforced, but we did not wish to put you to such inconvenience or injury. All we want is a settlement of this decree and the other claims we have against you. To effect this you have done nothing, nor have you even replied to our letters . . . Our directors insist on a settlement, and if we do not hear more, the only course will be to realise from your securities."

On the 18th June he received a telegram from Mr. Wheeler saying: "Very many thanks for letter; de (been) consulting friends, hence delay. Letter follows."

On the 19th he received another telegram: "Please wait and see what I say."

The same day he received a letter from Mr. Wheeler, dated the 18th, in which he explained why he had not written earlier. He asked to be told what was the utmost in the way of time that could be given him. He said he was slowly but steadily getting his health back and that the only thing in life for him now was to get clear. He asked for a statement of his accounts as they stood on the 11th July 1891, and asked the bank not to "precipitate matters" just then, because there was a prospect of promotion before him. Finally he asked to be told all the bank could do.

The reply from the bank gave a statement of accounts and showed that the promissory note, in regard to which the decree had been issued, amounted with interest to R. 6,968-9. The letter asked what Mr. Wheeler proposed, to do as to settling the account.

No reply was received to that letter.

On the 11th July the witness wrote again saying that as it was absolutely necessary the account should be adjusted at once, he must ask Mr. Wheeler to settle without further delay, or the bank would have to adopt severe measures.

On the 20th July Mr. Wheeler telegraphed: "Letter posted in up-mail, containing proposals." The letter was received in due course, and in it Mr. Wheeler offered to pay Rs. 300 monthly for a year and Rs. 500 monthly after that. That amount, he said, would keep down all the interest, and himself would pay the premia on certain insurance policies. He added that he had been trying to arrange for more; and that a year hence he would be in a better position.

On the 23rd July that letter was answered, saying the bank could not accept Rs. 300 a month towards Mr. Wheeler's debts, without the written consent of all the securities to his various promissory notes. The manager suggested that Mr. Wheeler should renew all his present accounts in one new bond on the security of the gentlemen at that time liable, and repay the new obligation by the monthly instalments proposed. On receiving Mr. Wheeler's consent the manager said he would have the new bond prepared and forwarded for execution. He asked for a reply. No reply was received to that letter.

On August 21st, the manager wrote saying that the decree had not yet been settled, and although the decree was sent in proper form to the judge of Jaunpur for execution he had not acted in the matter. "I have now to inform you, that unless the decree is satisfied immediately, and without any delay, we shall refer the matter to the High Court."

A reply to that was received on September 3rd, in which Mr. Wheeler said: "Please wait. Will you accept this Rs. 300 a month pukka, regularly from the 1st October, till I can give you more. When I can I will, as sure as my name is Percy Wheeler."

Mr. McLeavy said that he had written on the 3rd September, before the receipt of Mr. Wheeler's letter, regretting he had not received a reply and asking to hear by return. He added that the bank was addressing counsel at Allahabad to know what steps were necessary to move the High Court in the matter of the decree, which was sent to the court at Jaunpur for execution and which had not been attended to.

On the 5th September Mr. Wheeler wrote saying there was no necessity for the bank to move the High Court. If it would agree to what he proposed there was an end of the matter; if not, and the bank insisted on executing the decree, he would execute it himself. But he had understood the bank did not want to press him hard.

On the 7th September the witness replied acknowledging his letter of the 5th: "As I told you before I cannot agree to any arrangement without the consent of securities, and also unless you settle the decree by a renewal, with satisfactory security." To that he received no reply.

On the 24th September Mr. MacLeavy wrote acknowledging Mr. Wheeler's letter and saying "I must have all accounts in an unsatisfactory state placed in order. I cannot consent to your proposal of accepting Rs. 300 a month towards all your accounts. In the first place I require the decree to be renewed, with proper security. . . If your accounts were renewed I may be in a position to consent to receive Rs. 400 a month: but not otherwise. Of course, with the consent of your securities. to whom I will write." No reply was received to that.

On October 28th, witness again wrote to Mr. Wheeler saying the directors had been overhauling the accounts, having been made anxious by the failure of the unfortunate Himalaya Bank. Mr. Wheeler's accounts had been specially noticed, and an order had been given that vigorous measures be used for their settlement. The threat to apply to the High Court for enforcement of the decree was repeated, and the letter concluded: "I am sorry for this, but I cannot avoid it. We have waited patiently, but you will not pay a pice, not even the premia of your insurance policies."

On November 4th Mr. Wheeler telegraphed: "Don't operate in Allahabad. Wait letter, most important."

The letter mentioned in the telegram was not received.

On November 9th a telegram was received: "Please wait letter to-day's mail. Details arrangements. Two thousand available at once."

The same day witness wrote saying that before that he had received telegrams without the following letters, and he trusted in that instance the promised communication would duly reach him and would prove satisfactory. He again mentioned that unless the decree was fully satisfied at once the proceedings for satisfaction of the claim would be continued.

No letter was received from Mr. Wheeler.

On the 23rd November Mr. Wheeler again wired: "Arrangements all but completed. Your action will simply undo everything."

Again on the 25th he wired: "Business is proceeding. Will be completed in few days to your satisfaction."

On December 14th he wired: "Please wait letter by mail."

The letter arrived and asked that the Bank should not move in the decree till the next month, as it would make all the difference in the world to his position.

On January 6th witness wrote to Gorakhpur to Mr. Wheeler, saying that with reference to the decree sent to the judge of Jaunpur for execution, he desired to know whether the decree was in the court or with Mr. Wheeler.

No reply was received to that letter.

On the 13th January the bank received a telegram: "Please wait letter": but no letter came.

On the 15th January witness wrote informing Mr. Wheeler that unless the decree was returned by return of post he should no further delay in writing to the High Court. He would wait until the 20th January, but no longer.

The witness explained that he was under the impression that he could not proceed with the decree until the copy sent to Mr. Wheeler was returned.

On the 16th January he got a telegram from Mr. Wheeler: "Coming via Lucknow, Cawnpore; arrive Monday or Tuesday." Witness believed he saw Mr. Wheeler about the middle of January.

The Commission then rose for the day, Mr. McLeavy's examination-in-chief being not quite ended.

J. H. JONES, Esq., Survey Camp, Toko block, Taranaki, New Zealand, writes:—"Dear Sir,—The bottle of Clements' Tonic I received from you gave me great satisfaction and ease. I suffered from nervous debility and prickly heat and one bottle of Clements' Tonic did me a power of good, and I intend to always keep it by me, as it did so much good." H. Garkell, Esq., writes on May 20th:—"St. Leonards, Sydney,—Dear sir,—I can with pleasure bear witness to the great relief I have received from the use of Clements' Tonic and Dr. Fletcher's Pills. I have been a great sufferer for 11 years from liver disease, with at times considerable enlargement, which caused a swelling in the side under the ribs and was very painful, the abdomen, bowels, &c., always felt very tender on pressure, with most obstinate constipation, for which I took Fletcher's Pills. The first dose caused a copious evacuation and gave great relief, and I thought I was all right, but after a week I was as bad again as before. I again had recourse to Fletcher's Pills, but I took Clements Tonic as well this time and continued it for a couple of months. After the first dose I felt better and got rid of all the symptoms I used to have, as flushings of heat and cold, splitting headaches, pains in the side and small of the back, extreme lassitude, and the general feeling of 'all right to-day, seedy to-morrow,' all these symptoms with many others I used to have, but now, thanks to Clements' Tonic, I am quite cured. I can get up in a morning refreshed by the night's rest, and can eat a good breakfast, whereas before taking the medicine I scarcely ever could eat anything, and when I did it nearly always made me vomit, but now I am quite well and have been so for 5 months. I have no cause to fear a relapse. I don't mind your publishing my case if you add nothing to it, as it may bring relief to similar sufferers." Thomas Oliver, Esq., proprietor, *Lillydale Express*, Vic., writes under date Nov. 10th, 90:—"Dear Sir,—About two months ago Mrs. Oliver went to Sydney as weak and helpless as a child, notwithstanding the doctors had tried to baffle her complaint. Her friends in Sydney (with whom she is at present) persuaded her to take Clements' Tonic, and from reports the results are almost magical, instead of only being able to walk 100 yards she can now walk half a mile without the least trouble. She hopes to return shortly, she says, 'a new creature' thanks to Clements' Tonic." Such grateful acknowledgments as these must carry conviction to the most sceptical mind; the great pity is that owing to the wonderful efficacy of this remedy, unscrupulous traders offer substitutes in place of Clements' Tonic when this article is demanded. Patients must remember that a man who will sell an inferior article for the sake of extra profit is a villain and a rogue, for he not only robs you of your money, but trifles with your health, for whilst you fancy you are secure, the disease is making headway all the time. Beware of these swindlers and expose them to your neighbours, and buy no Tonic that does not bear the signature of F. Moore Clements in blue ink on wrappers and labels, and the address, Newtown, N.S.W.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

MOURNING DRESS.

THE winter walking dress of Englishwomen being usually extremely sombre, we should scarcely have anticipated that the general wearing of mourning would have caused so marked a change in the aspect of the streets, or that we should have missed so sorely the tiny touches of colour, of which when present we are scarcely conscious. Inexpressibly dreary, in truth, is the monotonous procession of black-robed figures, and for the moment the gloomy weather renders inappropriate the relief even of the sober greys and lavenders which are admissible on occasions like the present. The comparatively short period of Court mourning will happily prevent so serious an injury to trade as was at first expected, but sentiment will probably cause subdued tones to be preferred for some time to come, and the brilliant fabrics especially designed for the season, in which the Mayflower is conspicuous, will prove a heavy loss to the milliners and drapers who have already made their spring purchases. The black costumes worn out of doors are for the most part as simple as possible, and resemble each other so closely that they have almost the effect of a uniform.

WALKING DRESS.

Hundreds of skirts have been made from the rough cheviot, with coarse diagonal twill, which is the material now almost exclusively used for walking dresses. A wide band of military braid, with narrow scroll border, is placed at the edge, and there is but one seam, which runs down the centre of the back and is hidden by the scanty pleats. Bodices are either of corselet form or have folds fastening at the side under the arm, and the sleeves have deep cuffs from the elbow, striped with wide braid. Black cashmere formerly so largely used for mourning has since draperies disappeared been replaced by one cloth which is better adapted to the requirements of the straight close-fitting skirts, and many graceful indoor dresses are being made in which the dull tone of the cloth is relieved by touches of silk or velvet. In one case the trained skirt is bordered with narrow black astrachan and the bodice has a deep pointed fur-trimmed corselet over a yoke and sleeves of velvet. A braided Zouave jacket, with full vest of Surah, is worn over a similar skirt edged with graduated rows of braid and a wide sash of soft silk passes twice round the waist and falls at the side in long fringed ends.

HALF MOURNING.

A striking gown for half-mourning is of grey cloth, falling in severe unbroken lines and fitting the figure without crease or fold, the only ornament a cuirass of black velvet heavily embroidered with cut still. Steel is extremely popular just now, and appears on grey-white, and black costumes, many skirts being covered with beads sewn on at regular intervals, while steel studs, gimps, and fringes are used in profusion on the capes and cloaks designed for present wear. Many successful house and visiting dresses have been lately made of the less expensive brocades, in which the seams are outlined with a narrow jet beading and a deep graduated fringe of jet to correspond falls from the waist. Bengaline, a material especially suited for mourning from the soft, subdued gleams of its folds, is treated in a similar manner, the trimming in this case being of dull silk gimp. Black velvet and velveteen are also much worn, and are usually considered most effective without trimming of any kind. A perfectly plain gown of Princess shape laces at the back, and has only just sufficient fulness to allow the train to flow out in graceful folds; at the neck and wrists are soft double frills of white silk muslin.

A BECOMING EVENING DRESS.

For evening wear there is nothing more becoming than black grenadine, and a white neck and arms are never seen to greater advantage than when half veiled by the transparent folds of this inexpensive fabric, which, after some years of neglect, has of late become a greater favourite than ever. A pretty simple dress for a girl is made with a trained skirt, bordered with three little frills, over a lining of glace silk; the low silk bodice is covered with grenadine, which crosses in light folds under a corselet of jet-embroidered net, and jet bands divide the full sleeves into two large puffs. Silk grenadine is in another instance mixed with Spanish lace, which is arranged round the skirt in a festooned flounce; frills of lace fall back from the square-cut bodice, and the sleeves are gathered into lace cuffs. A third black skirt is of sprigged net, over silk, bordered with a fringe of jet, and worn with a peasant bodice striped with diagonal bands of jet and velvet, and a chemisette and long sleeves of net. Black and white are effectively mingled in many of the richest evening dresses, and the combination will be seen throughout the season when Court mourning is at an end. Black net spangled with sequins of jet, steel, or silver and lace of all kinds is draped over white satin while embroideries of black and white form the fronts of silk and velvet gown.

AN ABRUPT CONTRAST.

Brocades with white grounds, have designs of narrow ribbon outlined in black and interlaced in the most intricate loops, bows, and true lovers' knots, or are strewn with feathers as delicately shaded as if drawn with the pencil; while backgrounds of black throw into relief festoons woven in imitation of antique lace or floral designs of wreaths and garlands in the taste of the past century. It is noticeable that the white used, no longer has the soft, creamy tint of former seasons, but is of the cold, dead tone which forms the most abrupt contrast with black, and for this reason old lace, which never loses its delicious yellow tinge, does not make a good trimming for these mixed brocades. A handsome scroll-pattern has been chosen for a married woman's dinner dress; the gored skirt is cut with a long narrow train, and the plain, short-waisted bodice is opened in the form of a very low square, partially filled in by white lisse, drawn into a band of striped black and white ribbon; the lisse sleeves are drawn up in puffs by straps of ribbon, and fall in deep frills at the elbow.

ORIENTAL SILKS.

There are many half-mourning Oriental silks especially suited to teagowns and jackets. In one of these the ground of palest peach blossom is covered with a close, light design in heliotrope the blended tints recalling the delicate colouring of a spray of Persian lilac. The same pattern in shade of grey is equally refined, and has a curious soft, shimmering effect. Black lace over heliotrope and lavender appears in the fronts of many teagowns, with over dresses of bengaline, brocade, or velvet, bordered with astrachan or sable, and having wide revers or deep frills lined with colour falling to the shoulders. White crepon in accordeon pleats is used in a wonderful French garment, half dressing, half tea gown; the long, straight folds are confined across the bust by two wide horizontal bands of white ribbon, one passing above the other, beneath the arms to the centre of the back, where they are tied together and fall in long loops and double ends to the edge of the skirt.

HEAD GEAR.

Though this is not the season at which we expect much originality in millinery, the demand for black hats and bonnets has produced a few novel arrangements. The most noticeable feature in these is the large amount of white lace which is now mixed with silk and velvet. A fine kind of Irish lace is frequently placed over the crown and fastened in its place with pins of jet or steel, or rosettes and bows of narrow velvet ribbon. Flemish lace and old Valenciennes cover the brims of many hats, or are made up into light bows placed over the brow or at the back of the head, and paste buckles, steel claps, and jet ornaments of all kinds gleam and glitter among the dead black of ostrich plumes and velvet. The steel fringes frequently placed round the edge of close bonnets should be avoided, as the cold metalic lustre is very trying when it approaches the face, and the rich tints of gold or auburn hair are better set off by a coronet of jet. A low-crowned hat of velvet, turned up sharply at one side in the latest fashion, has the brim bordered with tiny bows of white satin baby ribbon, and large ribbon rosettes are mingled with quills of cut jet at the back and placed beneath the up-turned leaf.

TASTEFULLY DRESSED BONNETS.

One of the most successful black bonnets is of Princess shape and made entirely of a net-work of black beads and sequins. A fringe of sequins falls round the face; a rosette of narrow velvet ribbon and a morsel of lace are the only trimming. Violets are always the favourite flower in the early spring and this season will be more generally worn than usual as in them can be reproduced all the half mourning shades of lilac and heliotrope without undue violence to natural colouring. The pale Parma violets look best in contrast with black and a coronet of these or a little cluster resting on the hair does wonders in making a hat or bonnet becoming to those who find unrelieved black too trying. Before mourning was worn green leaves were freely mixed with the flowers. These have, of course disappeared for the present, and need not be regretted, for the peculiar grey green of the violets' leaf is too subtle a tint to be imitated by artificial florist and the colouring looks harsh against the pale amesthyst tones of the blossoms, which are more successfully reproduced. Russian violets, of deeper hue, look well with purple velvet, and the long flexible stalks on which they are now placed allow them to be disposed in drooping clusters which hang in a very natural fashion. Hyacinths in white, lilac and lavender are a seasonable and pretty trimming for hats and bonnets and are used without foliage, falling over the hair at the back, or arranged to stand up amid loops and bows of velvet after the fashion of ostrich plumes.

SECOND MARRIAGES.

I do not believe in second marriages (said Mr Henry Ward Beecher). It bears upon its face the mark of woman's inconsistency, weakness, and lack of piety. In matters of marriage which are sacred and spiritual there are no two rights, no stretching of the conscience, a lady writer remarks. A second marriage is the breaking of a solemn oath. In younger times second marriages were not near as common as in these days. I feel sad to say that our women nowadays have not the same undying romantic, sentimental love women used to have, when the men were noted for their gallantry and the women for their constancy. The widow to-day is made a bewitching, fascinating Jezebel, who flirts and frivols with men even more than her maiden sisters. Her widow-weeds nowadays are treated as a subject for much flippant merriment, and accepted as a sort of symbol of fascination. Then she goes abroad fishing for a second husband. With this creature a second marriage is for convenience or selfishness. She knows nothing of sentiment. I should advice that woman to look well into her heart and question her soul. All that is called love is not love, and a heart touched with loneliness just bereft of its dear one is apt to seize upon a sudden gleam of what seems happiness with far too ready a hand. A little more deliberation and less impulse would be better for such a woman.

A WOMAN'S FIGURE.

The outline of a woman's figure should be like that of a classic jar, slim at the neck and at the ankles, and tapering slightly at the waist. The reason that all women do not look just this way is because they will wear petticoats, and petticoats are destructive to the symmetry of the jar. Petticoats have flounces upon them, and flounces make the dress set out around the feet, and so a woman, instead of looking slender at her ankles, looks very broad indeed, and big around, so that her figure more often resembles a beehive or a pyramid than that of a classical jar. If a woman is large in the bust and large in the hips she should not allow her waist to taper to any great extent, because then she destroys her classical outline and makes herself look like an hour glass or a wasp. To quote from an artist who has made a speciality of women's figures:—"The principle which should be adopted is that of balancing the expansion of one part of the outline by such construction of another part as is felt to be in due proportion."

LITERARY, DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

PLAIN ENGLISH.

"THE year which sees the liberation of so potent an educational force deserves to be marked with a white stone." Last year, 1891, is the golden age which deserves this token of respect and gratitude, writes Mr. Andrew Lang in "Longman's Magazine." But what do you suppose is the event thus thrillingly commemorated by the "Athenæum" of January 2? Let the patient reader think over it; what occurrence in 1891 was the liberation of a potent educational force? No schoolmaster was let out of gaol after killing a boy "with wopping" as far as I remember. Colenso's Arithmetic was not published for the first time, nor "Mr. Todhunter's excellent Euclid," though to describe the publication of a school book as "the liberation of so potent an educational force" would be to speak in a very queer way. No, "the liberation of so potent an educational force" was nothing more than the appearance of a certain romantic fiction. The astonishing sentence is from the pen of the gentleman who reviews, in the "Athenæum," the fiction of the year. This is the way in which we, or some of us, write now. It would have staggered Holofernes if he could have foreseen the modern style. Of old, if we admired a good novel, we would have said that it was a good novel. But now we say that it is a potent educational force. We speak as if it were electricity, or something of that kind, which had lain dormant for human purposes and was suddenly turned loose into a career of beneficence and sixpenny telegrams. The late M. Flaubert kept a sottisier, in which he wrote down the absurdities that he came across in his journey through life. I think he would have made a note of this wonderful piece of style, which is certainly (January 2) the funniest thing that the new year has brought us. Suppose that on the appearance of "Esmond," or "Tom Jones," somebody had spoken of the event as the liberation of a potent educational fore! But novels were not regarded as educational forces in those happy old days when mortals wrote English, plain, good English, and a total absence of humour was not thought identical with "culture."

THE ROSSINI CENTENARY.

On February 29—the centenary of the birth of Rossini will be celebrated in most of the Italian and in many other Continental opera-houses. At his native town of Pesaro, then a village on the Adriatic, near Ancona, now a thriving place of business, the festivities are to last a week or more, and besides sundry musical performances, they are to include an exhibition of the wines of the district and a cattle show. At the Conservatoire established out of funds bequeathed by Rossini, the festival will of course be kept; while the Italian Government have, we understand, resolved to mark the occasion by the collection and publication of the composer's correspondence, and for this purpose have asked to be allowed to search the archives of the Paris Opera and of the French Ministry of Fine Arts for any documents of interest. Away from Italy the centenary will probably be observed by representations of either "Il Barbiere" or "Guillaume Tell," but in London, no opera house being open, the date will, it is feared, have to pass unnoticed. Indeed in this country the popularity of Rossini's music, which sixty years ago practically overshadowed that of any other composer, has long since been on the wane. The "Stabat Mater," it is true, is still a favourite oratorio in the provinces, while "Guillaume Tell" and "Il Barbiere" ("the immortal Barber" it was for a long time called) are occasionally performed on the stage. But the once popular "Semiramide" "Otello," "La Gazza Ladra," and "Tancredi" are now no longer heard, an attempt made last year to revive "La Cenerentola" was not very successful, the "Messe Solennell" and "Moses in Egypt" (originally an opera) are but rarely performed by choral societies, while the vast majority of the operas of this extremely prolific composer are now almost unknown, even by name. The causes need not be discussed at length. It may be that the public taste has changed, or that the invectives of Berlioz and of more modern writers were well founded, or that a brilliant line of great singers trained in the florid school has ended with Madame Patti. At any rate, Rossini's music, so remarkable for its vivacity of style, and for the freshness and richhness of its melodies, enjoyed a long spell of popularity, lasting indeed nearly half a century.

MASSENET, THE COMPOSER.

I saw M. Massenet, the composer, this afternoon, says a Vienna correspondent, writing. He is in high spirits and confident that his opera 'Werther' will be a great success. 'Werther, is to be given for the first time on the 17th inst., in the Imperial Opera House, with M. Vandyk and Mlle. Renard as Werther and Lotte. M. Massenet explained why this opera, which was finished and printed in 1886, is only being performed now. When he had completed it he had it printed for fear of accident to the manuscript and just as he was setting about having it performed, the Opera Comique was burned to the ground. Shortly afterwards the composer made the acquaintance of four American young ladies and their mother, of good family, and independant. The eldest had the finest high voice he had ever heard and the composer expressed his regret that it should be practically lost to art. The young lady said she would go on to the stage if he consented to write an opera for her. M. Massenet thought of 'Werther,' but Lotte is a mezzosoprano. He therefore composed 'Esclarmonde' for her, which Miss Sybil Sanderson created and played one hundred times at the new Opera Comique. She next played 'Manon' 140 times, and was to have played 'Le Mage' in the grand opera, but preferred going to Brussels. The composer in the meantime entirely forgot 'Werther,' which was left in the drawer. When a year ago he came to Vienna to be present at the first performance of 'Manon,' and for the first time heard Vandyk and Mlle. Renard, he was struck with the idea that these two should be his Werther and Lotte. It is thus that this opera is only now being performed for the first time, and in Vienna. The libretto adheres closely to Gothe's novel, and has no other characters or incidents. All the children appear in it, from Sophy, aged 15, to the baby, and appropriate music has been written them. Massenet is busy on an important opera in five acts, called 'Thais,' which he hopes will be performed in Paris within a twelve month from to-day.

THE ANTIQUITY OF FAMILIAR QUOTATIONS.

After all the newest authors are the oldest. In this new edition ("Familiar Quotations") we have a lot of familiar sayings traced away back to Greece and Egypt. A new author by the name of Pilpay figures in this edition. He was a Brahmin, and he lived several centuries before Christ. Writing in some early dialect of Sanscrit, he deliberately, and with the most horrible heathen depravity, stole some of the best sayings of Herrick, Shakespeare, Butler, Cibber, and others. He was bold enough to appropriate such modern sayings as "What is bred in the bone will never come out of the flesh," 'possession is the strongest tenure of the law," and so on. He said, who wrote in the seventh century before Christ, was another of these antique plagiarists. Theognis, Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Plautus, Terence, and many others were great suppliers of modern familiar quotations. Every time you say "hence these tear's" "the flower of youth," "I do not care one straw," "with presence of mind," or any one of several other things equally familiar, you are simply quoting Terence, who died 159 years before Christ. All the way through he is as modern as Mr. Howells. Here is one of his sayings, and after it is quoted nothing more need be said:—"In fine, nothing is said now that has not been said before."

SEVERE CRITICISM.

It is not often that a conductor of eminence complains from the conductor's desk against adverse criticism; but such an experience fell to the lot of Mr. August Manns at the final concert of the Glasgow Choral Union on Saturday night, Jany 30, when, after he had been recalled and enthusiastically cheered, the popular orchestral director stepped forward and began a brief speech thus: "Ladies and gentlemen, I and the members of the orchestra have during this session, as on the several former sessions, had to do our work under the oppressive burden of a strangely unsympathetic critique." Mr. Manns went on to explain that this fact made him doubly appreciative of so hearty a farewell greeting, for it will heal a good many wounds which, as I think, a rather too severe critic inflicted upon our sensitive artistic natures." No names were mentioned, and we of course have no means of judging the amount of provocation received. Still a hope may reasonably be expressed that the precedent thus set will not be extensively followed, if only owing to the fact that an enthusiastic concert audience is not likely to be the most unprejudiced jury to decide upon the justice of any particular expression of critical opinion. Mr. Manns' high ability as a conductor, and the splendid service he has for so many years rendered to the musical art are, however, acknowledged and appreciated by all whose judgment is worth consideration.

THE ORGAN OF ST. PAUL'S.

The recent festival service at St. Paul's has called forth a remark that the organ is the same as that upon which Mendelssohn played. This statement must, however, be accepted with some reservation. William Beton's "pair of organs" perished in the Great Fire of 1666, and the present organ in its original state was designed by Wren and built by Father Smith; but out of fifty-two speaking stops only six are now left as constructed entirely of Father Smith's pipes. Organists and other interested in the subject will find a very full account of the whole question in Mr. Bumpus's valuable book on the "Organists of Paul's." Father Smith's organ was, it seems, finished in 1696, and about a century later a swell organ was added by Cranz. Bishop in 1826 and again in 1849 further improved the organ which down to 1860 boasted only 28 stops. This was the organ upon which Mendelssohn played. In 1860 the screen upon which the organ stood was taken down, and the instrument was removed to the north side. In 1871 the organ was again removed, enlarged, and entirely rebuilt by Henry Willis from designs by Sir John Stainer, and although all of Father Smith's pipes which we are in good condition were retained, the organ, as to its interior, was, to all intents and purposes, a new one. Indeed it was not entirely finished in time for the Thanks giving Service for the recovery of the Prince of Wales.

THE CHELSEA PHILOSOPHER.

Sir Charles Gavan Duffy tells a story of Carlyle which presents the Chelsea Philosopher in a somewhat novel light. During the latter's tour in Ireland Sir Charles (then Mr.) Duffy was travelling with him by coach towards Sligo, and it happened that among their fellow-passengers were a young couple on a honeymoon trip. The bride was a pleasing person, and Carlyle courteously talked to her about sight-seeing and the pleasures of travelling, mounting at times to higher themes, like a man who never had a care. When the vehicle stopped at a roadside station, Carlyle being engaged in a conference with the guard, the bride, whom Mr. Duffy happened to know, immediately exclaimed "Who is that twaddling old Scotchman who allows no one to utter a word but himself?" Tickled by this illustration of the folly of scattering pearls in unsuitable places, the narrator involuntarily burst into laughter. In the evening Carlyle asked the cause, and his companion told him, expecting him to be amused. "But philosophers, I suppose," says Sir Charles, "don't like to be laughed at by young brides, for he was as much disconcerted by the incident as a beau of four-and-twenty.

WILKIE COLLINS' LAST NOVEL.

Readers of the late Mr. Wilkie Collins's "Blind Love" will remember that this novel, begun by the author during his last illness, was finished by another hand. The other "hand" was Mr. Walter Besant, who, by way of illustrating the practical working of collaboration, relates the secret history of the business in "The New Review." Mr. Besant had for his guidance notes, a detailed "scenario," and even some fragments of dialogue, and he appears to have set his heart upon baffling the efforts of the "knowing ones" to discover where Collins ended and Besant began.

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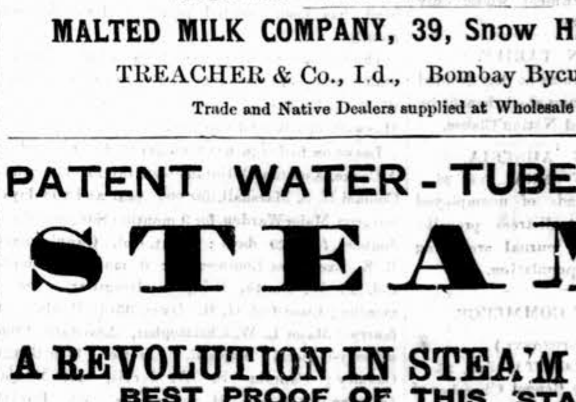

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